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VOL. XIII, No. 25.

PATERSON CARNIVAL

CAPITALISTS USE LABOR DAY TO INAUGURATE IT

Labor Unions Turned Into Big Adver-
tising Machine and Compelled to Pay
to See the Show—Important Facts
Regarding the Silk City.

(Special Correspondence to The Daily
and Weekly People.)

Paterson, Sept. 11.—Extensive prepara-
tions for Labor Day undoubtedly oc-
cupied some of Paterson's people for
some time. The press called attention
to it about the time the calendar re-
corded 1903. It said that it would be
a good thing for the Business Men's
Association to take hold and advertise
themselves by holding a carnival be-
ginning Labor Day, and continuing per-
haps for the whole of that week, there-
by booming business.

It would be productive of more good
and cheaper than any other method.

A still hunt was inaugurated by some
of the interested storekeepers. They
found the wage-workers tractable and
easily decoyed, and so reported at a
meeting called to hear the report, which
was considered favorable by the enter-
prising business men. Another meeting
was then advertised, inviting the depart-
ment store managers to attend, as it
would be to their interest.

When the air was fragrant with the
early blossoms of spring and a few stray
notes of the robin were heard, the har-
binger of the season of planting, the
press again informed the Paterson peo-
ple that the Business Men's Association
intended to prepare a harvest for itself
by holding a carnival beginning Labor
Day and continuing through the entire
week.

It also asked contributions of any
kind from any person, partnership or
organization, particularly calling on
trades unions to participate by parading
in any way that seemed practicable
to their intelligent members.

The little joker did the trick, and la-
bor turned the day over to the business
men, so all that was left for them to
do was to take advantage of the conces-
sions granted by the workingmen
(trades unions) to the business men,
cultivating the same till harvest time,
which begins Labor Day. (Please pardon
the use of "business men," so often
is it necessary to tell the story.)

This era is known as the machinery
age. In order to succeed at present ma-
chinery must be used, and the business
men equipped themselves with machin-
ery known as "organized workingmen."
The advantage of that "machine" was
beyond description. It can best be com-
pared to the "street parade" of a circus
to attract a crowd from whom they
(the circus managers) scheme to draw
revenue. The circus manager pays the
expenses of the street parade while the
business men's circus managers have
been clever enough to have the paraders
(trades unions) bear their own expenses,
and if they or their families wish to at-
tend the business men's circus they
must pay for it extra, as admission is
charged them to see the owners of fast
horses or horses not so fast or auto-
mobiles driven over them. If they de-
sire to see the exhibits of goods in
stores, they must pay admission fees
again, or if any of nature's laws assert
themselves they again must pay the en-
terprising business men of Paterson, N. J.,
for the opportunity of satisfying
the same laws of nature.

Another part of the machine—organ-
ized working people—was to disrupt it-
self. It was not operated in view. That
was done somewhere under cover. The
finished product was exhibited. On pre-
vious Labor Days the stores of Paterson
closed their doors to customers, who,
of course, were working people, and con-
sequently the employees had a holiday.
There was no clerks' union then, but now
that the clerks have a strong union
they decided to keep their stores open and
notified the union clerks that the only
Labor Day they would know was to
labor the same as on other days for
their respective employers. The stores
were open and the clerks were at their
respective places in the stores on Labor
Day in Paterson, N. J., September 7, 1903.
How is that for the machine disrupting
itself? At the same time banners were
being carried in the parade advising the

public to see that they were being served
by union clerks. What do you think of
that?

And more, the clerks must labor hours
longer evenings all this week.

"Saul has slain his thousands, but Da-
vid his ten thousands." "Great is Diana,"
or "Great are such unions."
There were no Socialist Trade and
Labor Alliance members in that Labor
Day demonstration, nor members of the
Socialist Labor Party, for the reason
that they don't belong to the kind of
union that permits itself to be captured
by the business men of any degree of
capitalism or middle class employees, but
are out and out union men for their
class—the working class—interest ev-
ery minute of every day till the capital-
ist class is overthrown, and the co-op-
erative republic is established, and pov-
erty, misery, degradation and want are
permanently banished from our land.

Dear reader, let this not scare you or
cause you to throw it down, because
you have been taught by a biased or
prejudiced journal to be a "Turk," but
rather listen to St. Paul's admonition,
"Search all things, hold fast that which
is good." Continue to read more thought-
fully to the finish. If all those men in
line had been class conscious they would
have been a power that the corrupt poli-
ticians would have feared and honored,
because they would know that the dis-
trust of themselves, as well as the rest
of the people, was near its end; and they
could succeed in life honestly, while
with present conditions honesty is
clothed in rags and often goes hungry
and is housed in garrets and cellars. Is
it wise to place the responsibility on
the rich or capitalist or "business men"?

In a nation where the people govern
by their votes does it not follow that
the people holding favored positions do
so with the consent and the assistance
of the majority? The working people
are the majority. If you desire to be
honest, get a copy of the platform of
the Socialist Labor Party and more than
carelessly read it—but study it care-
fully. Also read regularly the only news-
paper—The People—managed completely
by class-conscious working people for a
period of, say six months, then apply
for admission to a section of the S. L. P.

Paterson, N. J., is a city of 107,000
inhabitants, according to the last cen-
sus. It is known as the "Silk City."
Some call it the "Lyons of America."
Others call it the "Hotbed of Anarchy."
Politicians call it "The Banner City for
Grafters." The citizens say it is the
most corruptly governed city in the
Union, and has been for some time. For
several terms the mayor's office has been
filled by a brewer. The incumbent, John
Hinchliff, of the Hinchliff Brewing Com-
pany, poses as a model of spasmodic vir-
tues. When Paterson had its big fire
he as mayor notified the world at large
that we needed no assistance. A flood
followed; he gave same notice. Then
came a cyclone; still the city needed no
assistance.

A meeting of city officers took place
to levy the taxes, not enough to be
raised to meet the demands. What
then? Why, the only thing that was
to be done was to put the burden on
the poor. How? Cut off poor relief, cut
off street cleaning, cut off street sprink-
ling, repairing, sewerage, and, in fact,
cut off the employment of the worker
as far as possible. Manufacturers have
curtailed production in the "Silk City"
mills, while we are informed that an-
nexes in other places are running above
the normal.

The business men's circus managers
have invited visitors to their carnival
at Paterson during the week beginning
with Labor Day, 1903, for the purpose
of advertising a few stores and incident-
ally to get the little money that may
remain with the people. It was made
plain that they were able to capture,
not only the day from the working peo-
ple, but also the trades unions them-
selves to boom the aforesaid business
men's interests.

A few additional sights for the visi-
tors are: City inefficiently managed,
streets neglected, filthy; tenements for
people not fit for animals; river pol-
luted and not cleaned for years, not to
speak of the financial state of the city;
property for sale everywhere by the sher-
iff; low saloons owned by city officials,
where men, women and children, black
and white, indiscriminately revel.

The mayor says that he knows of
thirteen poolrooms—not the kind where
balls are knocked with sticks on a ta-
ble—are located in a small radius about
Market street. Perhaps the visitors may
inspect the same if application is prop-
erly made. Perhaps they may wish to
take a coach ride. Well, that costs
more than formerly.

There is something to tell in connec-
tion with the coach drivers. Paul Breen
is a product of Paterson, he belongs to
the Cigar-makers' Union, also the Demo-
cratic party, and wants to be a candi-
date of the latter every election. He
jollied the coach drivers to form a union
and pay dues, also to get the rate of
coach hire increased about one-third
more, to get the boss funeral directors
not to oppose them. When all was com-
pleted as far as increased coach hire
was concerned, Paul Breen informed the

'SOCIALIST' TENDENCY

An Item That Shows Whither the S. D. P. Is Drifting.

The below from the "Cleveland Leader"
of September 4 is the latest indication of
the tendency within the ranks of the
"Socialist," alias Social Democratic,
Party to fuse with the parties of capi-
talism. The Allman mentioned therein
is a well-known "Socialist," alias Social
Democrat, who is being boomed by the
"Socialist," alias Social Democratic press.

"A SOCIAL DEMOCRAT."

Chicago Man Says Refers to the Mayor at
the Tent Meeting.

Johnson Didn't Like This at All

He Denies That He Is Such and Claims
That He Is a Progressive Demo-
crat—Municipal Lighting
Proposition.

The Johnson tent last evening was
pitched at the corner of Lorain street
and Dove lane, and the collection of
speakers included the mayor, a Socialist,
Mr. Allman, Professor Bemis and Mr.
Springborn. The Socialist talked about
municipal lighting as a step toward So-
cialism and how the mayor was becom-
ing as he termed it "a Socialistic Demo-
crat."

The mayor denied he was becoming a
Socialist, and then made his now familiar
allegations about the injunction against
the board of election suit. The other
speakers talked on the municipal light-
ing proposition.

Mayor Johnson said that he always
invited anyone who wished to come and
debate or discuss the questions of the
day. Last evening a Socialist, James
Allman, late of Chicago, took advantage
of the opportunity and spoke quite at
length. Before the mayor introduced Mr.
Allman he paid his usual compliments to
Judge Hutchins.

"The man who's at the head of the
Citizens' Association held two of the best
democratic offices possible to get," he
said. "In case you should not know
who I'm speaking of, it's Judge Hutch-
ins. He has not denied my allegations
yet and he won't. He knows they are
true. He wouldn't be fighting except for
the big fee that is in it."

Allman in his speech eulogized Bryan
and then said: "The mayor's municipal
lighting project is a feeble step in the
direction of Socialism and this step is
made by a man who calls himself a Demo-
crat, but sooner or later it will be fol-
lowed by a second step that will enable
him to add another adjective to his party
name and call himself a Socialist-Demo-
crat. The Republicans represent the plu-
tocrats and the Democrats the Socialists
and that's why they are fighting."

The mayor in answer to this denied
he was a Socialist and explained what
he termed was "the line of demarcation
between a progressive Democrat and a
Socialist." The mayor also denounced
the Citizens' Association, saying, "The
association is sending out dispatches say-
ing Cleveland is bankrupt when they
know right well that if we sold our wa-
ter works we could pay all our debts and
have \$5,000,000 left over."

"And they are the men who went down
and scared the poor country judges into
granting an injunction."

The mayor confined the remainder of
his speech to an attack on Senator
Hanna.

The hall was only partially filled and
very little enthusiasm was shown. At
Hungaria Hall, on Clark avenue, Mr.
Springborn, Vice Mayor Lapp and Rev.
H. Cooley spoke on the municipal light-
ing project.

coach drivers that they could have no
charter, but must join the team drivers'
union. The coach drivers say Paul
Breen jollied them, the business men
perhaps used him to boom the carnival.
With such trades union tactics wage
slavery will be perpetuated. But then
the people who know only Paterson know
very little of the advantage of public
ownership, as the city owns nothing, and
all its income must come from private
hands in the form of taxes, dog license,
saloon license or fines from recorders'
courts, etc. Why, the city gives its
franchises away to trolley, water, light
companies, etc., but an important item
was nearly overlooked—if a poor per-
son wants to sell anything to keep body
allied with his soul, the city says he
must pay for license for one year before
he can do so, or he will be arrested if
he deprives the city of its just dues. Bear
in mind, such a license is not transfer-
able nor is there any rebate. Perhaps
that is what the working people call
"government ownership." If it is, no
wonder they don't want it. Even now
that is all that some of the working
people of Paterson appear to know of
political economy.

More of Paterson and its Business
Men's Association later.

R. R. R.

MASSACHUSETTS CAMPAIGN.

S. E. C. Points Out Work to be Done and How to Do It.

To the Sections of the Socialist Labor
Party of Massachusetts—Comrades:
As the calls for the caucuses of the
Party for 1903 have been sent you, we
desire to say a word or two on the matter
of the conference and convention.

The S. L. P. of the Bay State ought
to make the haste of its life this year
for several reasons, all of which ought
to be obvious to you all.

For years it has been the practice of
some sections of the Party to refrain
from sending a delegate, or delegates, to
the conference, or convention, and the
result has been that the work of the
Party has fallen on such Sections as have
been willing to do the work of the
Party.

Now, comrades, that is no way to do.
An organization like the S. L. P. can
not afford to be lazy, every unit of it
must take hold and work. The work of
the S. L. P. is the work of every Section
and member in the State, consequently,
we want you to see to it that your Sec-
tion is represented at the State con-
ference, Sept. 27, which will be held in
Paine Memorial Hall, Appleton street,
Boston, as will the convention on Sep-
tember 28.

Each member should make it his par-
ticular business to see that the Section of
which he is a member is represented on
these dates, so that ways and means may
be devised to reach the rank and file of
the working class of the Bay State.

Nineteen hundred and four is a Presi-
dential year, and we must put the S. L. P.
in shape to meet the horde of corrup-
tion and ignorance which we will have
to meet and lay it low. Capitalism, with
its horde of hangers on, in the shape of
Republican and Democratic ward heel-
ers of high or low degree, Kangaroos
and pure and simple, plutocrats of the
God Capital, both clerical and lay, will
have to be met if we are to reach the
workers of the State, which it is our
charge to guide to industrial freedom.

The work that must be done can not
be done by shirking or waiting until some
other time. The present is the time to work.

Then again it is necessary to reach
these places in the State where Sections
are weak. We must lend them a help-
ing hand and revive their drooping spir-
its, and it is the duty of the conference
to devise ways and means to do this
work; and it can not be done by a few
and be done right. So every Sec-
tion of the S. L. P. of Massachusetts
should make it a special mission to see
that it has at least one delegate at the
conference on September 27.

There are many places in the State
which can be brought into our column if
we are willing to do something towards
reaching them a hand and assisting them.

With the strong possibility of a panic
that will make 1903 look like the pro-
verbial "thirty cents," with the capitalist
class degrading the workers every day,
with the Kangaroos and labor fakirs
clinking the nails driven by the capi-
talist class you must, you will, wake up
and start out, and build up the S. L. P.
so that it can reach the working class of
Massachusetts before they have been
sunk lower by this obscene crew which
are all of the same brood, birds of
prey alike.

We must open the eye of the honest
men of our class, and every Section of
Massachusetts must assist in doing it.
So begin by sending the delegate of your
Section to the conference and convention
of the Party Sept. 27 and 28. Then let
that body devise ways and means to reach
the mass of the workers and thus push
on one notch nearer the freedom of our
class.

Fraternally,
Michael T. Berry,
Secretary Mass. S. L. P.
82 Jefferson st., Lynn, Mass.

LECTURES IN MINNEAPOLIS.

A series of lectures, under the auspices
of the Socialist Labor Party, will be
given by Mrs. Olive M. Johnson at Labor
Lyceum, 30 Washington avenue South,
Minneapolis.

3. Sunday, Sept. 20—"The Develop-
ment of Socialism."

4. Sunday, Sept. 27—"The Modern
Class Struggle and the Socialist Re-
public."

Lectures commence at 3 p. m. sharp.
Admission free. Everybody welcome.
After lecture questions and discussion,
open to everybody.

Lectures in this hall, by various
speakers and on various subjects, will
continue throughout the season.

S. L. P. reading room at Labor Lyceum
open day and evening.

HOBOKEN OPEN-AIR MEETING.

An open-air meeting under the aus-
pices of Section Hoboken will be held
at the corner of Washington and Fifth
streets, Hoboken, N. J., on Saturday
evening, September 19. Sam J. French
of New York and other speakers will
address the meeting.

If you receive a sample copy of this
paper it is an invitation to subscribe.
Subscription price: 50 cents per year;
25 cents for six months. Address Week-
ly People, 2-6 New Reade street, New
York City.

CARROLL'S ARREST

Lowell Politicians Can't Stand His Ex- poses.

[Special Correspondence to The Daily
and Weekly People.]

Lowell, Sept. 12.—The expected has
happened; I was arrested last evening
and bailed out by Comrade Lang.

The interest at our meetings has been
increasing right along. The move of
the labor fakirs and politicians to keep
us off the Common Labor Day was made
clear. Our analysis of their speeches
seem to hurt, as will be noticed by en-
closed clippings.

Since I adopted the chart as a method
of showing the classes and wealth, and
with that as a basis, showed the fool-
ishness of the claims of the politicians,
the audiences seem to realize it too,
the powers that be saw that pressure
must be brought to bear.

Think of it! According to the news-
papers I had "repeatedly attacked the
Socialist party, as well as Democratic
and Republican." Then I had dared to
"take notes of prominent speakers."

That was not the trouble: I went on
the street and showed to the voters the
absurdities of those "prominent speak-
ers"; while the crowd, by their applause,
showed that they were "onto" those
"prominent speakers."

The chief sent an inspector up to the
box to say he wanted to speak to me.
As we knew by their action that they
were bound to arrest us, I told the in-
spector I was busy.

Then the chief came up and said:
"Look here, I am not opposed to what
you talk, but the professional men up-
stairs say you disturb them. You must
go up to Green street."

Now, at Green street there is a hotel
near by, which shows that the police
only want to push us around wherever
and whenever they please. Nothing was
said about obstructing traffic. The point
emphasized by the chief was that the
doctors upstairs were disturbed. This
morning I find the chief has been to a
drug store on the corner to inquire if
the proprietor had a complaint against
me. As there was only one doctor to
be disturbed, they saw the absurdity
of the charge of disturbing the peace. So
the charge is obstructing traffic, and the
case is postponed until next Wednesday.

W. H. Carroll.

[Enclosed Clippings.]

WOULDN'T BUDGE.

Socialist Labor Party Agitator Pro-
tested Too Much.

WAS FINALLY ARRESTED.

His Oration at the Corner of Jackson
Street Annoyed the Doctors in
the Fiske Block.

William H. Carroll, 33 years of age,
State agitator of the Socialist Labor
Party, was arrested at the corner of
Jackson and Central streets last night,
charged with obstructing a street and
disturbing the public peace. The arrest
of Carroll came after he had been re-
peatedly warned by the police, Super-
intendent Moffatt among them, to leave
the place.

The man has been in the city for some
time, having spoken from a box at the
corner of Anne and Merrimack streets
until this week. He has repeatedly at-
tacked the Socialist party, as well as
the Republican and Democratic parties,
and has made himself conspicuous sev-
eral times by getting near to speakers'
platforms, where he has taken notes
throughout the speeches of prominent
men. Tuesday night he got a box and
placed it near Mulcahy's lunch cart,
took the place usually used by the Sal-
vation Army. He talked without any
interruption there on that night. The
doctors in the Fiske block, however,
were disturbed by the man and made
complaints to the police.

Carroll did not show up again until
last night, when, promptly at 8 o'clock,
he began talking on the Socialist Labor
Party. Superintendent Moffatt was in
the crowd which listened to the man,
and after spending nearly an hour at the
place the superintendent told Carroll he
would have to desist, but that he could
go to Green street, where he would not
disturb anybody. Carroll paid no at-
tention whatever to the superintendent,
but kept on speaking. Shortly after 9
o'clock Inspector Walsh went to the
place and, meeting Lieutenant Brosnan,
the man was arrested and walked to the
police station. An immense crowd fol-
lowed him there.

At the station he said he was a nail
maker by occupation and that he was
born in New Brunswick, having been
naturalized in this country eighteen
years ago. He sent for Horace B. Lang,
85 Forrest street, who bailed him out.
Superintendent Moffatt, having heard
that Carroll intended to return to Jack-
son street and commence speaking
again, went to him with a warning to

keep away from the place. "I have
nothing to say to you whatever," said
Carroll. This same attitude was pur-
sued by him when Officer Somers, the
patrolman on the beat, told him to stop
talking; and when Inspector Walsh
came up Carroll said he did not wish to
be interrupted by the police at all. He
was then told that the superintendent of
police wished to speak to him, but still
paid no attention whatever to the words.
The arrest followed.

Carroll will be arraigned in the police
court to-day.

SOAP BOX ORATOR

Defied the Police and Refused to
Move.

He Was Placed Under Arrest for Ob-
structing the Street—Carroll
in Court.

By standing stock still and refusing
to move, William H. Carroll, State agi-
tator of the Socialist Labor Party,
vexed the police and was arrested by
Inspector Walsh in Jackson street last
evening, after having scored the police,
the newspapers, the Democrats, Repub-
licans and Socialists. He was charged
with obstructing a street and disturbing
the public peace. The complaint leading
to his arrest was made by doctors hav-
ing offices in the Fiske block, corner of
Central and Jackson streets. Horace B.
Lang, of Forest street, gathered together
his bank books and bailed the soap-box
orator.

Carroll has been in Lowell for several
days. He made himself more or less
conspicuous Labor Day night on the
South Common by keeping "tabs" on
the speakers. He took notes, and the
following night he mounted a soap box
beside Mulcahy's lunch cart, in Jackson
street, and sailed into the men who
spoke on the South Common the night
before. He was especially severe in his
criticism of the two lawyers who spoke.

He succeeded in getting together a
fair sized audience, and despite the fact
that he devoted more time in heaping
abuse upon everybody in general and
nobody in particular than he did in
promulgating the doctrine of his politi-
cal creed, he managed to hold his crowd,
and applause was free as the sunlight.

He made more noise than the doctors
in the Fiske block thought compatible
to their business, and they complained
to the police. Patrolman Somers was
instructed to speak to Mr. Carroll and
tell him to move himself and his soap
box, his meeting and all to Green street.
"Oh, fudge," said Mr. Carroll, "I can't
be bothered." The officer went away,
and Inspector Walsh appeared on the
scene. He told Mr. Carroll that he
would have to move. Mr. Carroll told
the inspector that he was disturbing the
meeting, and that if he continued to dis-
turb it he would call an officer.

Inspector Walsh went away only to
return with Superintendent Moffatt.
The superintendent drew up behind the
agitator and told him he wanted to
speak to him. The superintendent made
himself known and Carroll said: "I
haven't time to talk with the police;
please don't bother me."

Realizing that Carroll was determined
not to move by request, Superintendent
Moffatt ordered his arrest. He was
taken to the police station, followed by
his erstwhile listeners. He took his
position very philosophically and de-
clared that he would speak when and
where he pleased in Lowell. After ob-
taining bail and before leaving the po-
lice station Superintendent Moffatt
warned Carroll that if he resumed his
speech-making in Jackson street he
would be re-arrested. "You can speak
in Green street," said the superintendent,
but not in Jackson street." Carroll
laughed a loud la, la, and went away.
At the police station door he told his
admirers that he would do business at
the same old stand to-night.

In the police court to-day Mr. Car-
roll's case was continued till Wednes-
day next.

OHIO SIGNATURE LISTS.

Sections, members and sympathizers
of the S. L. P. of Ohio: All signature
lists now in your possession must be
certified to and in the hands of this com-
mittee not later than September 20th,
without fail.

The services of Comrade Dinger, of
Cleveland, have been accepted to agitate
in Hamilton September 19; Cincinnati,
September 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26.
These sections must arrange for open-
air meetings and advertise them as much
as possible.

Sections and members not having sent
in their orders for campaign leaflets, as
per circular letter of September 10, will
do so as soon as possible.

Ohio State Executive Committee.
James Matthews, Sec.,
47 McLean st., Cleveland, O.

AGITATION IN ELIZABETH.

On Saturday, September 19, another
meeting will be held at Union Square,
with J. J. Kinneally as speaker. Party
members and readers of the party press
are requested to attend and bring their
friends.

Secretary.

The date on which your subscription
expires will be found on the label op-
posite your name.

The paper will be stopped on that day
unless previously renewed.

PRICE TWO CENTS

'FRISCO'S LABOR DAY

CELEBRATED WITH UNUSUAL BRIL- LIANCY BY OPPOSING ARMIES.

The A. F. of L. vs. the Building Trades
Council—Strikes Rise and Fall in Num-
ber Daily—Schmitz and the Bogus
Socialists.

San Francisco, Sept. 8.—Labor Day
was celebrated with unusual brilliancy
in San Francisco yesterday. The im-
pressive spectacle of two great opposing ar-
mies of labor marching to martial music
and in opposite directions filled the heart
of the bourgeois citizen with gratitude
and pride. The conflict between the two
great "Labor Centers" could not be
bridged over for the occasion. One pro-
cession included all unions dominated by
the A. F. of L., and marched under the
auspices of the Labor Council. The
other consisted of the Buildings Trades
Council and its affiliated unions. A few
bogus Socialists were mixed in the array.

The usual number of small strikes and
boycotts are rising and falling day
by day. The newsboys are still struggling
against the evening papers. The line-
men's strike continues and much incon-
venience is experienced by the small
business men of Oakland, Alameda and
Berkeley through the cutting of tele-
phone wires. Non-union workmen are
being sent from San Francisco to the
Randsburg mines with a view to break-
ing the strike. The sheet metal work-
ers' strike is hampered by a quarrel
among the different metal workers'
unions, some of which are affiliated with
the B. T. C., and others with the A.
F. of L.

The Union Labor Party held its mu-
nicipal convention on the 3d inst.
Schmitz was nominated for Mayor and a
long platform adopted. Said platform
promises "to secure for the wage earner
and small tax payer the privileges hith-
erto enjoyed by the few" and demands
public ownership of certain public
utilities.

The so-called Socialist Party also held
a convention and put up a ticket. Its
platform solicits help from the trades
unions and offers "aid and comfort" to
all organized labor, but will "take no
sides in any dissensions or strikes." What
this party needs is something more to
endorse. It doesn't know what to do
with those 213 votes.

The Street Railroad Court of Arbitra-
tion, which began on the 19th of June,
closed August 27. All the evidence and
pleas, as taken down by the court
stenographer, are now in the hands of
the three arbitrators, W. D. Mahon,
president of the National Carriers'
Union; P. Colhoun, vice-president of the
Railroad Company, and Oscar Straus,
of the International Court of Arbitra-
tion. These arbitrators will probably
meet in New York and it is expected
that they will render a decision in the
course of a few months. There is no
hurry as the carmen can keep right on
working under the old conditions until
the matter is decided.

S. L. P. CONVENTIONS.

New York and Kings Counties and Man

Some Things a Workingman Should Know

The capitalist press is continually dining into the ears of the workers the statement that "the toiler to-day is better off than ever before." On the other hand the census statistics show that while the worker has increased the production of wealth \$210 per year, his wages have decreased 33 per cent. in purchasing power. But we need not go into statistics; there are few workingmen who cannot out of their own experience refute the assertion of the newspapers. In fact, in every line of industry the complaint is that wages, on which depend the opportunity for the worker to enjoy life, are steadily tending downward.

Even where wages remain more or less stationary the workman must toil harder—which is equivalent to a reduction—and so exhaustive is the life that, due to privation, unhealthful factories and the intensity of labor, a workingman to-day is played out at 45 years of age. So clearly is this fact recognized by employers that many of them will not hire a man who is over 35.

Instead of the worker being better off than ever before, never before was there so much misery, nor, on the other hand, was there ever so much wealth. The reward of the vast majority of the toilers is wretchedness, while the idle rich riot in the great wealth labor has produced.

The average workingman very often does not give these things serious and intelligent thought. He may lament over the bitterness of his "lot," but that alone never yet lightened his misery one whit. Some accept the teaching of the pulpit which declares present conditions natural and inevitable; and they see no irony in the statement of the political orator who declares that independence is the unfailing reward of industry and thrift.

True, there are some workingmen who take no stock in these or any other theories. They are the ones who despair of any improvement in their condition, generally, because they have been disappointed in some movement that failed because it was not built on a sound basis. There are still other workers who do hope to better their condition, and they pin their faith to that brand of trades unionism which declares that the interests of the worker, who is freed, are identical with the interests of the capitalist who fleeces him.

Then we have the workingmen who hope to bring about a change in conditions by flipping back and forth between the Democratic and Republican parties, only to find that such changes are of no benefit to the workers—the bidding of the capitalists being done by both alike. Many of these men wind up by declaring the ballot useless, failing to see that it was the way they used it that was useless.

Lastly, we have the men of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, who pronounce all the theories of the others false and all the efforts of the workers based on such theories vain. These men give facts and figures—indisputable evidence—in support of the principles they advance.

When the S. L. P. man tells the worker to look closely into the evils that afflict him, to trace effects back to cause, and then act intelligently and in accord with his own interests, the worker often looks upon such an adviser as a sort of crank. So much has been written and said against the S. L. P. that many workmen come to believe it, and thus allow themselves to become prejudiced against the

party, which is, of course, the object aimed at by the slanderers.

The unsentimental logic of events, however, is forcing an ever greater number of workingmen to give heed to what is said by the S. L. P. They find that no other organization has so clearly outlined the course that capitalism must pursue and the fate of the workers under that development. No other organization points out how the workers can overcome these effects, nor shows the way in which the efforts of the workers can be made impossible of defeat.

As the cause of the constantly growing misery is not generally understood, we wish to call the attention of the workers to a few facts that will give them a general idea of it.

First let us observe that life depends upon labor. In order to live, every human being must have food, clothing and shelter, while in order to live decently, many other things are required. None of these things can be had without labor. No one acquainted with the facts will deny that with the present development of machinery all these things could be produced in abundance for the entire population of the country, and with no more than four hours' labor per day by each able-bodied person.

Instead of living decently, the homes of the majority of workingmen are filled with the signs of suffering because not enough of the necessities of life can be had. The reason for the contradiction between the possibilities and conditions as they exist is this: All the great industries—capital of the nation are owned as the private property of a very few persons, organized in corporations and trusts. This handful of the people so owning the capital of the nation is called the CAPITALIST CLASS.

This capital would be absolutely worthless to the capitalist class if it depended on its own efforts to create wealth. But the fact that the rest of us must eat and be clothed and sheltered—or die—compels us to go to these capitalists and sell ourselves to them. That is, we sell our labor power, which is bound up in our being and inseparable from us. During the period for which we sell ourselves the capitalist lets us create wealth for him, and out of the wealth we have created he afterward takes a small portion which he hands to us, and which is called wages. When you examine closely into the transaction you will find it a most remarkable one. Having nothing whereby we may live, we go to the capitalist and create wealth for him and enable him to pay us. And yet there are workingmen who wonder what would become of us if there were no capitalists.

The capitalists tell us, through their mouthpieces, that their class returns to society full value for all that it receives. They claim to possess all the brains of the country; call themselves Captains of Industry, and tell us that without their "direction" we, the workers, would not be able to provide for our own wants. He who will think for a moment cannot but conclude that the capitalist class is an idle class, a sponging and parasite class—a class that on the social body is as useful as vermin on the human body. Is it the capitalist that "directs" the railroads, oversees the mine or factory? No; he hires superintendents and foremen to do that, while he himself is jaunting in Europe, idling at Newport or in the Adirondacks. Nor is the capitalist entitled to profits because of the risks he takes. What risk is there taken in investing in traction roads, coal mines, electric lighting, manufacturing and other industries? The profit must be very

largely in sight before the capitalist will invest.

As the workers know, the capitalists hire brains as they do labor power. Take any big capitalist that you have heard of—J. P. Morgan, for instance. He goes to Europe for months at a time, but during that time not a wheel in any industry in which he is interested stops because "Director" Morgan is away. Carnegie, when head of the Carnegie interests, used to go coaching in the Scottish Highlands, but his works did not shut down in consequence. Instead of being directors of industry, half the capitalists never saw the industries in which they are stockholders. It passes as a joke that Chauncey M. Depew cannot even name half the concerns in which he is a director. The only directing they do is to meet in Wall street to consider schemes that will bring them more fleecings of labor.

The wages that the capitalist gives us is determined chiefly by one thing—the cost of production of our labor power. That is, the cost of the things necessary to keep us in just fit condition to again repeat the same operation for the capitalist. If he gives us less than this we degenerate physically and mentally, and cannot perform the work nor reproduce ourselves for future capitalists to exploit. For these reasons we say that wages keep just about at the subsistence level. The worker tries to get more wages, while the capitalist strives to keep the wages down so that his profits will be larger. This is the "identity of interests" we hear so much about, and which manifests itself in strikes, lock-outs, boycotts, blacklists, etc. These things are evidences of anything but harmony. They are the very opposite, and for the reason that this conflict goes on constantly between the capitalist and the working class the Socialists call it the class struggle.

But this is not the worst of it. The capitalist will not let us work unless there is a profit in sight. If there is no market for the goods produced the factory is shut down and we can go starve, unless fortunate enough to find some one else who will exploit us. This state of affairs is the most trying of any under capitalism. The more there is produced the worse off we are. When the grain-crisis are bursting and the shelves groaning we suffer hunger and cold, until such time as this so-called overproduction can be disposed of. If the people as a whole owned the capital of the nation and produced wealth for their own use, and not for the profit of the capitalist, the more they produced the more they would have, and if production got away beyond consumption they could knock off and enjoy themselves until work became necessary again. Of course, there would then be no idle few, living in palaces, cruising on yachts, drinking champagne and buying European counts for their daughters.

Under present conditions there is no escape from the servitude we must endure. The worker cannot to-day make his living as an independent producer. The self-employing mechanic of some fifty years ago couldn't exist to-day. The small workshop of that period has disappeared, and in its place is the gigantic factory in which thousands of men, women and children work together; each one doing but a small part of all that was one time done by the hand worker. He owned his hand tools; to-day so great and costly are the tools of production that no workman can ever hope to own them. The founder of one of the greatest thread concerns in the world carried to his shop on his back

the first bale of flax that he used. Shortly before his death he was asked if a workman to-day could duplicate his experience. The thread man answered no; that in order to compete with him an establishment at least equal if not better than his own gigantic plant was necessary. A workman of to-day who would try the old methods couldn't earn his salt. No matter what the opportunities once were, they no longer exist.

Nor can one escape provided he get a chance at the land. Farming to-day is an industry no longer producing for domestic use, but for sale, and only those who can purchase and equip a bonanza farm can hope for success. As the hand tool has been supplanted by the machine, so have the hoe, scythe, spade and flail been displaced by the steam or electrical plow, reaper, thresher and other machines. The most that a man lacking capital could hope for to-day from the land is coarsest of food and clothing, toiling from daylight to dark.

This, then, is the condition that confronts us: Under capitalism the condition of our class grows worse and worse. As machinery is developed and women and children come into competition with men these evils must intensify. There is only one way to end it, and that is by ending the capitalist ownership of the things we must apply our labor to in order to live. No appreciable improvement in the condition of labor is possible so long as the capitalists remain in possession of the means of production and in control of the powers of government. What is it that gives such power to the few over the many? Superstition and ignorance. It is an absurd superstition for the workers to believe that if there were no capitalists there would be no capital, just as absurd as to say that without fleas there could be no dogs. If the Morgans, Rockefellers, Goulds, Vanderbilts and others of their ilk were all to be caught up into heaven in an automobile, do you think there would be no land, no machinery, no industry? Were it not for ignorance of the causes that produce the evils that afflict them, do you think the millions of workers would submit to the tyranny of the few? Whenever the workers will be united for the purpose they can at the ballot box conquer every political office and with the public powers in their hands they can wring from the capitalists the means of production by taking them over to the collective ownership and operation by the people. Then the abundance, beyond the dreams of the wildest dreamers of the past, will be a possibility.

Of course, the exploiters of labor do not wish this knowledge brought to the attention of the workers. While some of their papers pose as friends of labor, they will be found to be among the worst of labor's exploiters. They are wolves in sheep's clothing. The public press is as much a capitalist institution as a match factory or a pork packing establishment. The press is run for the profit of the owners, and is subsidized by the other capitalists for the service it renders the whole brood, by throwing dust in the eyes of the workers. There is one thing that all capitalists recognize, and that is the identity of their own interests. Thus the power of the law will be brought down as severely upon a small strike as a large one, and in all these things the capitalist press is the voice of the capitalist class. It pretends to be the voice of the people, and, sad to relate, many workmen accept it as such.

The Socialist Labor Party knows that no change in present conditions is possible until the desire for that change and the knowledge of how it may be brought

about is first instilled into the minds of the workers. Therefore it devotes its energies to the work of educating the working class to a knowledge of causes, the remedy and the power of the working class when united to bring about the change. Nothing will help the working class until itself, fully enlightened, mentally clear as to aims and conscious of its power, is ready to emancipate itself. To this end the S. L. P. has established its press, the most important weapon in its arsenal.

The press of the S. L. P. is the property of the organization, and papers not so owned are not given recognition by the party. This party ownership is the guarantee of security and reliability. Privately owned working class papers having a hard row to hoe are likely to fall before the wiles of capitalist advertising and subsidies, and end up by being more servile mouthpieces of the capitalists than the papers not classed as "labor" journals.

From the foregoing it is perhaps needless to say that the intelligent workingman who would help in the movement to emancipate his class must recognize the necessity of supporting by all the means in his power such a press. The worker who knows nothing about Socialism, who may think that he is not in sympathy with it, should not pass judgment without investigation, and he can only learn of our plan and purposes by reading our literature. You may not before have been aware of the existence of the literature of the Socialist Labor Party, so now that your attention is called to it you should become familiar with it.

If with this leaflet you receive a sample copy of the papers of the Socialist Labor Party—The Daily People, the Weekly People, or the Monthly People, kindly take the trouble to read that paper carefully. When you have done that and you are again called upon by the person who left it, consider whether you can afford to be without information on this, the all important question that confronts you as a workingman.

At first you may not agree with what you read, but you should be posted. You may even think that you flatly disagree with what you read—but that is no reason why you should not investigate further. The thing to do then is read thoughtfully, weigh carefully and then judge.

Now take the 25 cents in coin or postage stamps and send to The Weekly People and you will get the paper for six months (26 issues), or send 10 cents and get The Monthly People for one year. In case you are called upon by an authorized canvasser for the papers, ask him to show you his "canvasser's card" and then pay the amount of subscription to him. The canvasser makes regular reports to us and you will begin to get the paper one week after receipt of the report by us.

When you send the money yourself, address: The People, 2-6 New Reade Street, New York City.

P. O. Box 1576.

Fellow workers do not despair even though the future looks dark and dreary. Once you understand our movement you will join our ranks and travel with us the sure road to victory. The time will come when you must declare where you stand on the important issue that confronts you, and it is your duty to be able to intelligently decide. These things strike at your very life, and in asking you to consider them, we do not do so for the pennies it will cost you, but because the welfare of yourself and your children depends upon your action in the future.

one of a good many instances which could be quoted.

But now I will refer to a circumstance which, while it still further tends to degrade the worker, as represented in the street car conductor, yet brings with itself the positive assurance of the ultimate success of Socialism, and that is the utter disregard and contempt of the individual capitalist for the laws and regulations enacted by a capitalist society for its own protection as soon as any of these laws conflict with capitalist interests.

Capitalism has degraded the worker, but it has degraded its own votaries more. Here are the facts of the case: Read your transfer ticket and it will tell you that it is void after a certain time—say about 40 to 60 minutes. If you should attempt to use this ticket after the expiration of the time designated the conductor will compel you to pay a second fare or to leave the car, provided you are not acquainted with the provision of the law, which makes such a transfer good for twenty-four hours. But if you are acquainted with this law he will allow you to ride and keep your ticket as well. He has to report such an

occurrence when he turns in, and should he fail to do so he will be reprimanded; mark you, he will be reprimanded for not reporting that a passenger refused to be bulldozed out of his legal rights—that he was not successful in defying the law in the interest of the company.

What a debauchery this item reveals! Fellow workers, gather your wits together; realize your position—more abject than that of the slave of old! His sustenance was assured, work or no work. You! You starve on a bench in some park if you cannot sell your power to produce. In the eyes of a capitalist you are of less value than a horse!

Fellow workers, remember this: remember it when the day comes on which you have the right to express your opinion—election day; for the right of suffrage capitalism has "not dared to touch," as yet!

Remember that there is only one salvation for you—Socialism! Remember that there is only one party which stands for the rights of the toiler, for all of them and for nothing else—the Socialist Labor Party!

Remember the symbol—the Arm and Hammer.

G. O.

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The Street Car Conductor

Prosperity! What glorious vista this magic word opens up to the inner eye! Comfortable homes, ample leisure, pleasure, recreation, good clothes and plenty of them, tasteful, nourishing food, ease of mind, contentment—what a bewildering maze of benefits it means! And prosperity is here—in superabundance; never did the leeches of capital draw more of the lifeblood of the worker than they do now. Work, slaves, work! for papa and mamma are going to Switzerland and this costs thousands; the hopeful scion of the house left Harvard in company of a "peach" for his vacation and he needs money, for he is having a swell "time in a secluded spot where there is congenial company of his sort and other "peaches," the "bud" is in London, "Yurrrup," under the chaperonage "of the Duchess of Slimboodle"—for a consideration of course. She is being introduced to "society." She is going to be "commanded" to the next reception of her Majesty, and money is no object in a case like that! So work, slaves, work! That prosperity may not cease.

Prosperity! What a hollow mockery, what a sham! What an insult to the toiler—this brazen acclamation of prosperity.

This is beautiful weather. Get up some morning a little earlier and wend your way toward one of the many little parks of the downtown districts. You

will see there men and women, called bums, loafers, tramps, sleeping on the benches, and, after a while the officer of the law will appear, "warm their soles" with his club, and order them to "move on!" No, no; Dickens did not tell the truth, when he said, "Poor Joe," who never does nothing, died; he is right here with us and he still is being "moved on." Strange to say, but the upholders of capitalism and their satellites and their parasites, they fear and hate "Poor Joe" and therefore they would like to move him on forever. But "Poor Joe" is getting stubborn, he has been kicking lately and he is not "moving on" quite as fast as he used to do!

But there is only one power on earth which can "move on"—out of existence—"Poor Joe," and that is Socialism. When Socialism will have "moved on" and capitalism out, when men and women will not be sold any more like socks and suspenders, and thrown aside as waste when worn out, or stored away for future use when there is a "surplus" in the market, then and then only "Poor Joe" will "move on," and out—never to appear again.

While it must be clear to any logical thinking mind that to-day labor is but a commodity like any other merchandise, still capital does not in the majority of instances compel the wageslave to sell his producing power outside of stated hours, in a direct way. It prefers to drive the toiler to work "overtime" by the ever-increasing distress which it creates, and in reality this mode of procedure answers the purposes of capital

far better than the direct way, for it still leaves with the unthinking worker the conviction that working overtime is doing labor of his own volition. It thoroughly fools him.

But in some instances capital does not care even to beguile its wageslaves, it ruthlessly tells them: "Your power to create wealth must be at my disposition any time, at all times if I so choose, nature's laws do not concern me!"

And this is the case with the street-car conductor. His work of the day, comprising twelve hours of severe mental and bodily exertion, may be done, still when worn out and hungry he turns his car into the depot, he may receive the gruff order: "Take this car out for another trip." Woe be to him if he disobeys—instant dismissal is the penalty. And such a trip, which it usually takes from two to two and a half hours to make, is a torture to the fagged-out man. Still there is no extra recompensation, no "double time" for him. Conductors are easy to replace, so why should capital be squeamish in the matter?

But the street-car conductor, even before he receives one cent of pay, is a subject not of exploitation only, but of absolute extortion on the side of capital as represented by the company. As soon as he has been accepted as an "extra," in this city he must procure at his own expense from one and one business house only a cap and a uniform at a price agreed upon by the company. One dollar for a cap, worth fifty cents; eleven dollars for a uniform whose real market value is not above seven.

It is a robbery, pure and simple.

After depositing two more dollars with the company to guarantee the safe return of a few brass buttons, a badge and a book of instructions worth in all at the utmost 25 cents, he receives the gracious permission to work without pay for the company for the space of about a week, while he "breaks in," after which time he has to report at a stated hour each day. He is paid by the trip, he may get one or two during the day and he may not, but his time must be at the disposition of the company for a certain number of hours, without any remuneration whatsoever. Slavery! Who said slavery? No, no; the idea is preposterous—for are men not born free and equal?

The pay for a trip amounts to forty cents. As soon as a conductor becomes a regular, his pay is supposed to be as follows: \$2 for the first year, \$2.15 for the second; \$2.25 for the third, fourth and fifth, and \$2.35 per day hereafter. But this is only in theory, for in reality the so-called second year very seldom commences until the conductor has been in the employ of the company for about two years and this ingenious trick is performed in the following manner: The conductor is compelled to report at a certain time of the day, and should he be one minute late only he has "lost his car"; that is, he loses a day's work and his car is run by extras. He then drops to the bottom of the list, which means that any previous service does not count for anything as far as promotion in pay is concerned.

For example: He may not have "a lost car" for eleven months; still, if this happens then, his pay of \$2.15 will not commence until he is one year and eleven months in the employ of the company. And the starter, looks to it that every conductor has a "lost car" before the so-called second year commences. It is part of his "business," and it is his "business" to protect the company.

Thus does the accursed capitalistic system degrade the wage slave, compelling one worker to become its accomplice in the robbery of another toiler, for the starter, as a wage slave, is only a fraction of a degree removed from the conductor as far as pay is concerned.

There is any amount of instructions, and most every one of them can be used in a very elastic manner, and is used in that way, to break the "record" of a "new man." This is the business of the inspector, another petty wage slave, and he attends to it promptly. A conductor may be reprimanded for losing his distance. It may have been caused by a delay in letting off passengers or taking on passengers, still he will be reprimanded. If he should not heed the signal of a prospective passenger to stop, and this comes to official knowledge, he will be reprimanded, and he may be suspended. Still he must not lose his distance, which means the space of a block between the car preceding and the one succeeding, and must at all times be in existence.

It is not so difficult after all to "break the record" of a conductor! This is only

WOMAN UNDER SOCIALISM

By AUGUST BEBEL

Translated from the Original German of the Thirty.

Third Edition

By DANIEL DE LEON

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PART II.

WOMAN IN THE PRESENT—Continued.

"Let us express the figures herein given somewhat more plastically. If a man has 100 grams of brain-mass, woman should have, instead of 100, only 82.5 grams; but she has 88.9 grams, an excess of 26.4 grams. It follows that if we accept 1,410 grams (according to Wagener) as the average weight of the male brain, the female brain should weigh only 961.25 grams, instead of 1,262: woman, accordingly, has 301.75 grams more brain-mass than the proportion demands. If we take the figures of Hueschel we find an excess of 372 grams; finally, the figures of Broca give us an excess of 383 grams. Under otherwise equal conditions woman has between 300 and 400 grams more brain-mass than man."

Although it is by no means proven that, by reason of their brain-mass, women are inferior to men, it is no cause for wonder that women are mentally such as we know them to-day. Darwin is certainly right when he says that a list of the most distinguished men in poetry, painting, sculpture, music, science and philosophy side by side with a similar list of the most distinguished women on the same fields will not bear comparison with each other. But are we to wonder at that? Wonderful were it if it were otherwise. For that reason Dr. Dodel-Zurich says with perfect right that matters would stand otherwise if through a number of generations women and men were educated equally, and trained in the exercise of those arts and of mental discipline. On an average, woman is also weaker than man, which is by no means the case with many wild peoples." What exercise and training from early youth are able to change in this matter, we may see in the circus women and female acrobats, who in courage, foolhardiness, dexterity and physical strength achieve marvelous feats.

Seeing that such a development is a matter of the conditions of life and education—or, to express it in the naked language of science, of "breeding"—it may be taken for certain that the application of these laws to the physical and mental life of man would lead to the most brilliant results, the moment man sets his hand to the work with full consciousness of his object and his aim.

As plants and animals depend upon the conditions for existence that they live in—promoted by favorable, checked by unfavorable ones—and as forcible conditions compel them to change their appearance and character, provided such conditions are not unfavorable enough to destroy them wholly, so it is with man. The manner in which a person makes his living influences not his external appearance only, it influences also his feelings, his thoughts and his actions." If, accordingly, man's unfavorable conditions of life—defective social conditions—are the cause of defective individual development, it follows that by changing his condition of life, man is himself changed. The question, therefore, is so to change the social conditions that every human being shall be afforded the possibility for the full and unhampered development of his being; that the laws of evolution and adaptation, designated after Darwin as "Darwinian," be consciously rendered effective to humanity. But this is possible only under Socialism.

As a thinking and intelligent being, man must constantly, and consciously of his purpose, change, improve and perfect his social conditions, together with all that thereby hangs; and he must so proceed in this that equally favorable opportunities be open to all. Every individual must be placed in a position to be able to develop his abilities and faculties to his own as well as to the advantage of the collectivity; but his may not be the power to injure either others or the collectivity. His own and the advantage of others must be mutual. Harmony of interests must be brought about; it must substitute the existing conflict of interests to the end that not even the thought may be conceived of ruling and injuring others.

Darwinism, as all genuine science, is eminently democratic." If any of its advocates holds a contrary view, he only proves himself unable to grasp its range. Its opponents, particularly the reverend clergy, who ever display a fine nose, the moment earthly benefits or injuries are imminent, have understood this well, and, consequently denounce Darwinism as Socialistic and Anarchistic. Also Prof. Virchow agrees with his sworn enemies in this. In 1877, at the convention of naturalists in Munich, he played the following trump declaration against Prof. Haeckel: "The Darwinian theory leads to Socialism." Virchow sought to discredit Darwinism and to denounce it because Haeckel demanded the adoption of the theory of evolution in the schools. To teach natural science in our schools in the sense of Darwin and of recent investigations, that is an idea against which are up in arms all those who wish to cling to the present order of things. The revolutionary effect of these theories is known, hence the demand that they be taught only in the circles of the select. We, however, are of the opinion that if, as Virchow claims, the Darwinian theories lead to Socialism, the circumstance is not an argument against Darwin's theories, but in favor of Socialism. Never may a scientist inquire whether the conclusions from his science lead to this or that political system, to this or that social system, nor seek to justify the same. His is the duty to inquire whether the theory is right. If it is that, then it must be accepted along with all its consequences. He who acts otherwise, be it out of personal interest, be it out of a desire to curry favor from above, or be it out of class and party interests, is guilty of a contemptible act, and is no honor to science. Science as a gift so very much at home in our Universities, can only in rare instances lay claim to independence and character. The fear of losing their stipends, of forfeiting the favor of the ruler, of having to renounce titles, decorations and promotions cause most of the representatives of science to duck, to conceal their own convictions, or even to utter in public the reverse of what they believe and know. If, on the occasion of the festival of declaration of allegiance at the Berlin University, in 1870, a Dubois-Reymond exclaimed: "The Universities are the training places for the life-guard of the Hohenzollern," one may judge how the majority of the others, who stand both in knowledge and importance far below Dubois-Reymond, think regarding the purpose of science. Science is degraded to a mere servant of the ruling powers.

We can understand how Prof. Haeckel and his disciples, such as Prof. O. Schmidt, v. Hellwald and others, defend themselves energetically

"Die deutsche Schöpfungsgeschichte."

Dr. Haeckel Ellis furnishes a number of proofs of this fact in his frequently quoted book. According thereto, woman, among wild and half-wild people, is not only equal to man in physical strength and size of body, but she is partly superior. On the other side, Ellis agrees with others that, in consequence of our progress in civilization, the difference in the capacity of the skull of the two sexes has steadily become more marked.

This is a discovery, first made by Karl Marx, and classically demonstrated by him in his works, especially in "Capital." The Communist Manifesto, that appeared in 1848, and was composed by K. Marx and Friedrich Engels, is grounded upon this fundamental principle, and must be considered to this day, as the norm for all agitational work, and the most excellent of all.

"The Hall of science is the Temple of democracy," Buckle, "History of Civilization in England."

Ziegler, quoted above, denies that such is the meaning of Virchow's argument. His own quotation of Virchow's argument, however, confirms the interpretation. Virchow said: "Now, only picture to yourselves how the theory of the descent of man presents itself in the head of a Socialist! (laughter). Yes, gentlemen, that may seem funny to some; it is, however, a serious matter, and I hope that the theory of the descent of man may not bring upon us all the horrors that similar theories have actually brought upon our neighboring country. At any rate, this theory, if consistently carried out, has a side of extraordinary gravity; and that Socialism has shown its capacity therewith, well, it is to be hoped, not here engaged yet. We must be perfectly clear upon that." Now, then, we have simply done what Virchow himself has done. We have drawn the conclusions from the Darwinian theories, conclusions that Darwin himself and a large portion of his followers either did not draw at all, or drew faintly. And Virchow warned against the gravity of the consequences of our progress in civilization, that Socialism would and was bound to draw the conclusions that are involved in this.

against the charge that Darwinism plays into the hands of Socialism; and that they, in turn, maintain the contrary to be true: that Darwinism is aristocratic in that it teaches that everywhere in Nature the more highly developed and stronger organism dominates the lower. Seeing that, according to these gentlemen, the property and cultured classes represent these more highly developed and stronger organisms in society, they look upon the domination of these as a matter of course, being justified by nature.

This wing among our Darwinians has not the faintest notion of the economic laws that sway capitalist society, whose blind will raises, without selecting, either the best, or the ablest, or the most thorough, often the most scampish and corrupt; places him on top; and thus puts him in a position to make the conditions of life and development most favorable for his descendants, without these having as much as to turn their hands. Striking an average, under no economic system is the prospect poorer than under capitalism for individuals animated with good and noble qualities, to rise and remain above; and it may be added without exaggeration that the prospect grows darker in the measure that this economic system approaches its apogee. Recklessness and unscrupulousness in the choice and application of the means, are weapons infinitely more effective and promiscuous of success than all human virtues put together. To consider a social system, built upon such a basis, a system of the "fittest and best" is a feat that only he can be capable of whose knowledge of the essence and nature of such a society equals zero; or who, swayed by dyed-in-the-wool bourgeois prejudices, has lost all power to think on the subject and to draw his conclusions. The struggle for existence is found with all organisms. Without a knowledge of the circumstances that force them thereto, the struggle is carried on unconsciously. Such a struggle for existence is found among men also, within all social systems in which the sense of solidarity has vanished, or has not yet come to the surface. This struggle changes according to the forms that the social relations of man to man assume in the course of social evolution. In the course of this evolution it takes on the form of a class struggle that is carried on upon an even higher plane. But these struggles lead—and in this human beings differ from all other creatures—to an ever clearer understanding of the situation, and finally to the recognition of the laws that govern and control their evolution. Man has in the end but to apply this knowledge to his social and political development, and to adapt the latter accordingly. The difference between man and the brute is that man may be called a thinking animal, the brute, however, is no thinking man. It is this that a large portion of our Darwinians can not, in their one-sidedness, understand. Hence the vicious circle in which they move.

A work from the pen of Prof. Enrico Ferri proves, especially as against Haeckel, that Darwinism and Socialism are in perfect harmony, and that it is a fundamental error on the part of Haeckel to characterize, as he has done down to latest date, Darwinism as aristocratic. We are not at all points agreed with Ferri's work, and especially do we not share his views with regard to the qualities of woman, a matter in which he is substantially at one with Lombroso and Ferrero. Ellis has shown in his "Man and Woman" that while the qualities of man and woman are very different, still they are of equal value,—a confirmation of the Kantian sentence that man and woman only together constitute the human being. This notwithstanding, the work of Ferri comes quite apropos.

Professor Haeckel and his followers, of course, also combat the claim that Darwinism leads to atheism, and we find them, after themselves having removed the Creator by all their scientific arguments and proofs, making hysterical efforts to smuggle him in again by the back door. To this particular end, they construct their own style of "Religion," which is then called "higher morality," "moral principles," etc. In 1882, at the convention of naturalists at Eisenach, and in the presence of the family of the Grand Duke of Weimar, Prof. Haeckel made the attempt not only to "save religion," but also to represent his master Darwin as "religious." The effort suffered shipwreck, as all will admit who read the essay and the letter of Darwin therein quoted. Darwin's letter expressed the reverse of that which Prof. Haeckel sought to make out, although in cautious words. Darwin was constrained to consider the "religious sentiments" of his countrymen, the English, hence he never dared to express his opinion openly upon religion. Privately, however, he did so to Dr. L. Buchner, as became known shortly after the Weimar convention, whom he frankly informed that since his fortieth year—that is to say, since 1849—he believed nothing, not having been able to find any proof for his belief. During the last years of his life Darwin supported an atheist paper published in New York.

Woman is to take up the competitive struggle with man on the intellectual field also. She does not propose to wait till it please man to develop her brain functions and to clear the way for her. The movement is well under way. Already has woman brushed aside many an obstacle, and stepped upon the intellectual arena,—and quite successfully in more countries than one. The movement, ever more noticeable, among women for admission to the Universities and High Schools, as well as for admission to the functions that correspond to these studies, is, in the very nature of existing conditions, confined to the women of the bourgeois circles. The circles of the working-women are not directly interested therein: to them, these studies, together with the posts attainable through them, are shut off. Nevertheless, the movement and its success are of general interest, partly, because the matter concerns a question of principle, affecting the position in general of woman towards man, partly also because it will show what woman is capable of achieving, even now, under conditions highly unfavorable to her development. Finally, the female sex has a special interest herein, in cases of sickness, for instance, when they may confide their ailments more freely to a physician of their own than to one of the opposite sex. To a large number of women, female practitioners are a positive benefit. The necessity of having to resort to male doctors in cases of illness, generally connected with physical disturbances that flow from their sex peculiarities, frequently deters women from seeking timely aid, or any aid at all. Hence arise a number of troubles, not infrequently serious ones, not to the wives alone, but to their husbands as well. There is hardly a physician who has no cause to complain of this frequently criminal diffidence on the part of women, and their objection to state their complaint freely. All this is easy to understand; irrational, however, is the posture of the men, and of several physicians, among them, who will not admit the justice and necessity of the study of medicine, in particular, by women.

Female doctors are no new sight. Among most of the ancient peoples, the old Germans in particular, it was upon woman that the healing cares devolved. There were female physicians and operators of great repute during the ninth and tenth centuries in the Arabian Kingdom, particularly among the Arabians (Moors) in Spain, where they studied at the University of Cordova. The pursuit by women of scientific studies at several Italian Universities—Bologna and Palermo, for instance,—was likewise due to Moorish influence. Later, when the "heathen" influence vanished from Italy, the practice was forbidden. In 1377 the faculty of the University of Bologna decreed: "And whereas woman is the fountain of sin, the weapon of the devil, the cause of man's banishment from Paradise and the ruin of the old laws; and whereas for these reasons all intercourse with her is to be diligently avoided; therefore do we interdict and expressly forbid that any one presume to introduce in the said college any woman whatsoever, however honorable she be. And if, this notwithstanding, any one should perpetrate such an act, he shall be severely punished by the Rector."

Indeed, down to this day, Christian clergymen, of both Protestant and Catholic confession, are among the most zealous enemies of the pursuit of scientific studies by woman. The fact was shown in the debates of the German Reichstag on the admission of women to the study of medicine: it is furthermore shown by the reports of the Evangelical convention, held in the spring of 1894 in Frankfurt-on-the-Main, where clerical mouth-pieces protested sharply against allowing women equal rights in the discussions of the convention.

The admission of women to the pursuit of University professions has, above all, the result of exercising a beneficent influence upon the industry of the male youth. As admitted from different quarters, the ambition of the male students leaves much to be wished for. That alone were a great gain. Their morals also would be greatly improved: the inclination to drunkenness and brawling, as well as habitual dissipations in taverns, so common among our students, would receive a severe blow; the institutions whence mainly proceed our political pilots, judges, district attorneys, higher police officers, clergymen and members of legislatures would acquire a tone better in keeping with the purpose for which these institutions are established and supported. According to

Dubois-Reymond repeated this sentence in February, 1883, to attack attacks directed upon him, on the occasion of the anniversary celebration of Frederick the Great.

"Socialism and Modern Science (Darwin-Spencer-Marx)."

the unanimous opinion of impartial people, qualified to judge, an improvement in this tone is a crying need of the hour.

The number of the countries that admit women to the Universities and High Schools has been greatly on the increase during the last twenty years; nor can any country, that lays claim to being a member of civilization, shut its ears in the long run to the demand. Ahead of all went the United States; Russia followed—two political systems that present in all respects the strongest contrast; that notwithstanding, both were guided by the identical views with regard to the equal rights of woman. In the North American Union, women are to-day admitted in all the States to University studies,—in Utah since 1850, Iowa since 1860, Kansas since 1866, Wisconsin since 1868, Minnesota since 1869, California and Missouri since 1870, Ohio, Illinois and Nebraska since 1871; since then all the other States followed in rapid succession. In keeping with the extension of female studies, woman conquered her place in the United States. According to the census of 1890, there were in the country 2,348 female physicians and surgeons, 2,136 female architects, 580 female journalists, 300 female writers, 165 female ministers, 110 female lawyers.

In Europe, Switzerland, principally, opened its Universities to women. There the number of female students grew, since 1887, as follows:—

Year.	Total Students.	Female Students.
1887	2,229	167
1888	2,339	206
1889	2,412	196
1890	2,532	248
1891	2,839	297
1892	3,076	318
1893	3,397	451
1893-94 (Winter course)	3,609	599

Accordingly, the participation of women in University studies increased considerably in the interval between 1887-1894. In 1887 the number of female students was 7.5 per cent. of the total number of students; in 1893-1894, however, it had risen to 16.6 per cent. In 1887, there were, among 744 medical students, 79 women, or 10.6 per cent.; in the winter course of 1893-1894, there were, of 1,073 medical students, 210 women, or 19.6 per cent. In the department of philosophy, in 1887, there were, of 530 students, 41 women, or 7.8 per cent.; in 1893-1894, there were, of 1,640 students, 381 women, or 23.2 per cent. The large majority of the female students in Switzerland are foreigners, among them many Germans, whose number increases almost yearly. The example of Switzerland was followed in the early seventies by Sweden, in 1874 by England, in so far as medical colleges for women have been established. Nevertheless, it was not until 1881 that Oxford, and 1884 that Cambridge decided to admit female students. Italy followed in 1876, then Norway, Belgium, France and Austria. In Paris, during 1891, there were 232 female students, mostly of medicine. Of these female students, 103 were Russian, 15 French, 6 English, 3 Roumanian, 2 Turk, and 1 each from America, Greece and Serbia. In the department of philosophy there were 82 French female students and 15 foreigners matriculated.

As it will have been noticed, even Turkey is represented among the female students. There more than anywhere else, are female physicians needed, due to the position that custom and religion assign to woman as against man. The same reason caused Austria also to open Universities to female students, in order that the Mohammedan women of Bosnia and Herzegovina might enjoy medical education. Even Germany, whose "pig-tail" was thickest, i. e., where the disfavor towards admitting women to the Universities was most bitter, has been compelled to fall in line with progress. In the spring of 1894, the first female student passed her examination in Heidelberg for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and a second one in the fall of the same year in Göttingen. In Karlsruhe and Berlin, High Schools were established to prepare women for the Universities; finally in the summer of 1894, the Prussian Minister of Public Worship issued regulations for the remodeling of the higher instruction of girls, looking for their preparation for the study of medicine. Also India has furnished a small contingent of female students. Obviously, there is progress everywhere.

All medical authorities are agreed that women render the best service as nurses of the sick, aye, that they positively can not be got along without. In an address, delivered by Prof. Ziemssen a few years ago, he said:

"Above all, see to it, gentlemen, in your practice that you have thorough, well trained, kind-hearted, characterful female nurses. Without them, all your sacrifices of time and effort are idle."

In the September, 1892, issue of the "German Review," Prof. Virchow thus expressed himself in favor of female nurses:

"That the post of real responsibility at the sick-bed shall fall to woman is, in my opinion, a principle that should be enforced in all our hospitals. In the hands of a cultivated, womanly, trained person the care of even a sick man is safer than in those of a man."

If woman is fit for the extraordinarily difficult service of nurse, a service that places a heavy strain upon patience and self-sacrifice, why should she not be also fit for a physician?

Above all, the idea must be resisted that women shall be educated for physicians by separate courses of study, i. e., separated from the male students,—a plan that Frau Mathilde Weber of Tübingen has declared herself satisfied with." If the purpose be to degrade the female physicians, from the start, to the level of physicians of second or third rank, and to lower them in the eyes of their male colleagues, then, indeed, that is the best method. If it is no violation of "ethics" and "morality" that female nurses assist in the presence of male physicians at the performance of all possible operations upon male and female subjects, and on such occasions render most useful service; if it is "ethically" and "morally" permissible that dozens of young men, as students and for the sake of their studies, stand as observers at the bed of a woman in travail, or assist at the performance of operations on female patients, then it is absurd and laughable to deny such rights to female students.

Such prudery in natural things is the rage, particularly in Germany, this big children's play-room. The English, discredited by reason of the same qualities, may, nevertheless, be our teachers in the treatment of natural things.

In this direction, it is the United States, in particular, that furnish the example most worthy of imitation. There, and to the utter horror of our learned and unlearned old fogies of both sexes, High Schools have existed for decades, at which both sexes are educated in common. Let us hear with what result. President White of the University of Michigan declared as early as the middle of the seventies: "The best pupil in Greek, for several years, among 1,300 students, has been a young lady; the best pupil in mathematics in one of the strongest classes of our Institute is, likewise, a young lady; and several among the best pupils in natural science and the sciences in general are likewise young ladies." Dr. Fairchild, President of Oberlin College in Ohio, where over a thousand students of both sexes are instructed in common, said at about the same time: "During my incumbency of eight years as professor of ancient languages—Latin, Greek, and Hebrew—also in the ethical and philosophic studies, and during my incumbency of eleven years in abstract and applied mathematics, I have never noticed any difference in the two sexes except in the manner of reciting." Edward H. Machill, President of Swarthmore College in Delaware County, Pa., and author of a pamphlet, from which these facts are taken, says that, after an experience of four years, he had arrived at the conclusion that, with an eye to both manners and morals, the education of the two sexes in common had given the best results. Many a pig-tail has yet to be cut off in Germany before common sense shall have broken its way through here.

More recently, lively controversies have arisen in the literature of almost all countries of civilization on the question whether woman could achieve intellectually as much as man. While some, by dint of great acumen and with the aid of facts supposed to be proofs, deny that such is possible, others maintain that, on many fields, it undoubtedly is the case. It is claimed that, generally speaking, woman is endowed with qualities that man is deficient in, and vice versa: the male method of reasoning is reflective and vigorous, woman's, on the contrary, distinguishes itself by swiftness of perception and quickness of execution. Certain it is that woman finds her way more quickly in complicated situations, and has more tact than man. Ellis, who gathered vast materials upon this question, turned to a series of persons, who had male and female students under their guidance for many years, and questioned them on their opinion and experience. McDendrick of Glasgow answered

"According to the census of 1900, the figures for these respective occupations were: 7,387 female physicians and surgeons, 1,041 female architects, designers and draftsmen, 2,193 female journalists, 5,984 female literary and scientific persons, 3,873 female ministers, 2,193 female lawyers.—Tina Aarström for Frauenkrankheiten, eine ethische und sanitäre Nothwendigkeit, Berlin, 1893.

"An Address upon the Co-education of the Sexes."

him: "After having taught female students for twenty years, I would sum up my observations with the statement that many women accomplish as much as men in general, and that many men do not accomplish as much as the female average." Other opinions in Ellis' book are less favorable, but none is unfavorable. According to the Yearbook of Berlin for 1870, pp. 69-77, investigation showed girls to be stronger in the sense of space, boys at figures; the girls excelled in the telling of stories, the boys in the explaining of religious principles. Whatever the way these questions may be turned and twisted, the fact appears that the two sexes supplement each other; the one is superior on one, the other on some other field, while on a number of others there is no difference in point of sex, but only in point of individual.

It follows, furthermore, that there is no reason for confining one sex to a certain field and prescribing to it the course of development that it shall pursue, nor that, based on differences in natural bent, in advantages and in defects, which mutually equalize themselves, privileges may be deducted for one sex, hindrances for another. Consequently—equality for all, and a free field for each, with a full swing according to their capacity and ability.

Based upon the experience made during the last decades in the higher studies of woman, there is no longer any valid reason against the same. The teacher can do much, by the manner in which he teaches, to affect the attitude of his male and female pupils. Women, who devote themselves to a science, are often animated with an earnestness and will-power in which they excel most other students. The zeal of the female students is, on an average, greater than that of the male.

In reality, it is wholly different reasons that cause most professors of medicine, University teachers in general, to take a hostile stand towards female students. They see in it a "degradation" of science, which might lose in the esteem of the narrow-minded masses, if the fact were to transpire that female brains also could grasp a science, which, until then, was confined to the select of the male sex only.

All claims to the contrary notwithstanding, our Universities, along with our whole system of education, are in poor plight. As, at the public school, the child is robbed of valuable time by filling his brain with matters that accord neither with common sense nor scientific experience; as a mass of ballast is there dumped into him that he can not utilize in life, that, rather, hampers him in his progress and development; so likewise is it done in our higher schools. In the preparatory schools for the Universities a mass of dry, useless matter is pounded into the pupils. These matters, that the pupils are made to memorize, take up most of their time and engage their most precious brain-power; whereupon, at the University, the identical process is carried on further. They are there taught a mass of antiquated, stale, superfluous lore, along with comparatively little that is valuable. The lectures, once written, are reeled off by most of the professors year after year, course after course, the interlarded witticisms included. The high ministry of education becomes with many an ordinary trade; nor need the students be endowed with great sagacity to find this out. Furthermore, tradition regarding University life sees to it that the young folks do not take their years of study too seriously, and many a youth, who would take them seriously, is repelled by the pedantic and unenjoyable style of the professors. The decline in the zeal to learn and to study is a fact generally noticed at all our Universities and higher schools, and is even cause for serious concern with those in authority. Intimately connected therewith is the "grafting" tendency, which, in these days of ours, so poor in character, makes great progress and grows ever ranker in the higher schools. To have "safe views" takes the place of knowledge, and the poison spreads. To be a "patriot," that is to say, a person without a mind of his own, who carefully takes his cue from above, sees how the wind blows there, and trims his sails accordingly, bends and crawls,—such a person is more considered than one of character and knowledge. When the time for examination approaches, the "grafter" crams for a few months what seems most indispensable, in order to squeeze through. When, finally, examination has been happily passed and an office or professional post is secured, most of these "ex-students" work along in a merely mechanical and journeyman style, and are then highly offended if one, who was not a "student," fails to greet them with the greatest respect, and to treat them as specimens of some other and higher race. The majority of the members of our so-called higher professions—district attorneys, judges, doctors, professors, Government officials, artists, etc.—are mere journey-men at their trades, who feel no need of further culture, but are happy to stand by the crib. Only the industrious man discovers later, but only then, how much trash he has learned, often was not taught the very thing that he needed most, and has to begin to learn in good earnest. During the best time of his life he has been pestered with useless or even harmful stuff. He needs a second part of his life to rub all this off, and to work himself up to the height of his age. Only then can he become a useful member of society. Many do not arrive beyond the first stage; others are stranded in the second; only a few have the energy to reach the third.

But "decorum" requires that the mediaeval trumpery and useless curriculum be retained; and, seeing, moreover, that women, as a consequence of their sex, are from the start excluded from the preparatory schools, the circumstance furnishes a convenient pretext to shut the doors of the University lecture rooms in their faces. In Leipzig, during the seventies, one of the most celebrated professors of medicine made the undisguised confession to a lady: "The gymnasium (college) training is not necessary to the understanding of medicine. This is true. Nevertheless, it must be made a condition precedent for admission, in order that the dignity of science may not suffer."

Gradually is the opposition to the necessity of a "classical" education for the study of medicine being felt in Germany also. The immense progress made in the natural sciences, together with their importance to life, require an early initiation. Collegiate education, with its preference for the classic languages, Greek and Latin, looks upon the natural sciences as subordinate and neglects them. Hence, the students are frequently devoid of the necessary and preparatory knowledge in natural science that are of decided importance in certain studies, medicine, for instance. Against such a one-sided system of education opposition begins to spring up even in the circles of teachers, as proven by a declaration published in the autumn of 1894 by about 400 teachers of the German High Schools. Abroad, in Switzerland, for instance, the leading place has long since been given to the studies in natural science, and any one, even without a so-called classic education, is admissible to the study of medicine, provided otherwise sufficiently equipped in natural science and mathematics. Similarly in Russia and the United States.

In one of his writings, the late Prof. Bischoff gave "the rudeness of the students" as the reason why he did not recommend the study of medicine to women. He certainly was a good judge of that. In another place, and also quite characteristically, he says: "Why should not one (as professor) now and then allow some interesting, intelligent and handsome woman to attend a lecture upon some simple subject?"—an opinion that v. Sybel evidently shares and even expresses: "Some men there are who have rarely been able to refuse their assistance and help to a female pupil, greedy of knowledge and not uncomely."

Pity the words spent in the refusal of such "reasons" and views! The time will come, when people will trouble themselves about the rudeness of the "cultured" as little as about the old fogism and sensuous lusts of the learned, but will do what common sense and justice bid.

In Russia, after much pressure, the Czar gave his consent in 1872 to the establishment of a female faculty in medicine. The medical courses were attended in the period of 1872-1882 by 959 female students. Up to 1882 there were 281 women who had filled the medical course; up to the beginning of 1884, there were 350; about 190 came from St. Petersburg. Of the female students who visited the faculty up to 1882, there were 71 (9.0 per cent.) married and 13 (1.6 per cent.) widows; of the rest, 116 (15.9 per cent.) married during their studies. Most of the female students, 214, came from the ranks of the nobility and government officials; 138 from the merchant and privileged bourgeois class; 107 from the military, 59 from the clergy, and 54 from the lower classes of the population. Of the 231 female physicians, who, up to 1882, had finished their studies, 62 were engaged by several Semstvos; 54 found occupation in clinics; 12 worked as assistants at medical courses; and 46 took up private practice. It is noteworthy that, of these female students, more than 52 per cent. had learned neither Latin nor Greek, and yet they did as good work as the men. This notwithstanding, female study was far from being a favorite among the Russian Government circles, until the great services rendered by the female physicians

To be Continued.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888.....2,068
In 1892.....21,157
In 1896.....36,564
In 1900.....34,191
In 1902.....53,617

AN "INFAMOUS" FACT.

The Labor Day speech of President Theodore Roosevelt, expected by his class and intended by him to be a pronouncement upon the Social Question, is all that it was intended and expected to be. The following passage contains the gist of the speech:

"It is an infamous thing in our American life, and fundamentally treacherous to our institutions, to apply to any man any test save that of his personal worth, or to draw between two sets of men any distinction save the distinction of conduct, the distinction that marks off those who do well and wisely from those who do ill and foolishly."

The Italian proverb embalms the fact that the tongue touches where the teeth aches. The spot where the teeth aches in the American capitalist head is that in which the social and economic development has undermined the one-time oneness of the American population, and has brought on the rottenness of class conditions. Starting with surroundings that no other bourgeois, or small capitalist class, started with in any other country, the American population may be said to have started classless. The smallness of the tool of production at the incipience of capitalism made its acquisition theoretically easy everywhere. But everywhere else, except America, the theoretic ease was annulled by the surrounding facts. Everywhere else, natural opportunities were pre-empted, and thus everywhere else the bourgeois stepped upon the stage of history with a supply of proletariat. In other words, everywhere else capitalist society was born with class distinctions. In America, the theoretic ease with which the tool of production could be secured by the individual was rendered a fact by the boundless natural opportunities lying open, ready at hand and accessible to all. Poverty and continued dependence could then be ascribed to individual unfitness. A competence and economic independence were the reward of industry. Under such conditions there were no classes or class distinctions, properly speaking.

But whatever the then conditions, they carried latent in their folds the economic laws of capitalism. The once boundless natural opportunities were seized, and the tool of production grew to the point when, even with natural opportunities open, it could no longer be produced by the individual in a lifetime. What with the vanishing of natural opportunities and the growth of the tool (capital), economic independence and a competence ceased to be the reward of industry; they became the reward of the private ownership in the land on, and the capital with which to labor. Industry became the badge of poverty, idleness the badge of affluence. The classes had developed and with them the class distinctions—on the one hand, the Capitalist Class, owning the necessities of production, and thereby able to subjugate and plunder those who did not; on the other, the Working Class, stripped of the necessities of production, and thereby compelled to submit to be subjugated and plundered.

Obviously, a thorough recognition of the facts—of the sharp, impassable class distinction—on the part of the plundered Working Class would put an end to the horrors of the capitalist system—the Socialist Republic would be born. Obviously, the preservation of the illusion of the one-time conditions, when there were no classes in America, is the very breath in the nostrils of the plundering Capitalist Class in America: so essential to them is the preservation of the illusion that the capitalists in America will go through all imaginable contortions in order to look what they are not.

Seven years ago, when, in the Socialist Labor Party grove, Peter K. Burrows

was still among the straightest plants, he caught the inspiration of this scientific truth, unflinchingly upheld and lived up to by the Socialist Labor Party alone, and poetically reproduced it in these columns in the following picture:

"Pluto, the capitalist, is a criminal, hard to identify because we have not yet identified ourselves. He is hard to identify and means to be harder. Oh, how he objects to be distinguished from the working class; how he struggles; how he protests: how, like the people we read of in the reception rooms of prisons—those hardened fellows, whose faces the police desire to put on record in the rogues' gallery—he squirms and seeks to put on the mien of a worker to disguise his identity!"

President Roosevelt's Labor Day speech was excellent. He put his tongue squarely on the nerve that aches in the tooth in the head of capitalism. Nor does his pronouncing "infamous" the Socialist principle of the Class Struggle detract from the merit of the speech. On the contrary, it emphasizes its merit by emphasizing the leading social-economic fact of the times. It was too much to ask of human nature that a hard-pushed beneficiary of the dying social system of capitalism to pronounce "infamous" the mortal disease, whose throbings and thumpings are beating the system's funeral marches to the grave.

SENSE AND NONSENSE OF FATHER BAART.

A press despatch from Marshall, Mich., reports a sermon delivered by the Rev. Dr. P. A. Baart, rector of St. Mary's Church, of that city, in the course of which he declared that the oath, taken by the members of the International Typographical Union, whereby they pledge to their union a fidelity and allegiance superior to their fidelity and allegiance to any other organization, "social, political or religious," cannot be tolerated on the ground that it "impairs the loyalty of the members to the Catholic Church and to the Constitution of the United States." Father Baart's declaration contains much sense and also a stack of nonsense.

It is nonsense to say that any such oath impeaches the loyalty of him who takes it to the Constitution of the United States. The Constitution of the United States does not consist of any one clause or set of clauses. It consists of the whole body of clauses. These clauses are divisible into two categories—those that relate to form and those that relate to principle. Among those that relate to principle there is one that characterizes all the others. It is the clause that provides for amendments. That clause characterizes the whole document. By virtue of the clause the document is a landmark. It opens a new era. It was unique in its day; it has had few imitators of any account since. From Washington down, the Revolutionary Fathers pointed to that clause with pride. The oath of loyalty to a Constitution, without that clause, branded a perjurer him who strove to alter it. With that clause in, the path of progress is not barred by oaths, nor need it be strewn with perjury or disloyalty. Civilized man knows that nothing is immutable. With full good faith he can take the oath of loyalty to a Constitution that provides for its own alteration, and that places the power of altering it in the hands of those who take the oath. In fact, the clause in question, and thereby the Constitution of the United States, is but a formulation in statutory form of the Declaration of Independence, where the principle is laid down that "whenever any form of government becomes destructive of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness." The United States vests its people with the right, and places in their hands the power to alter it at will. It is, accordingly, nonsense to say that the Typographical oath is incompatible with loyalty to the State.

Otherwise lie things with regard to the Father Baart's hierarchy. There the sense of his utterance comes in. Father Baart's hierarchy is based on the principle of "immutability," it claims power from above, it felicitously implies, if it does not say so direct, that its rank and file are expected to be sheep. Not their's is the part to shape, their part is to accept what is given; not theirs is the part to think, their part is to obey. Unquestionably, loyalty to such an organization is incompatible with loyalty to a union that demands the Typographical pledge. The former excludes the latter.

For the sake of the sense that Father Baart seems able to utter, one may well indulge him in the nonsense he seems equally able to rant.

"LIVEWOOD" AGAINST "DEADWOOD."

The action of the Erie Railroad in demanding the resignation of the employees in its clerical force more than 33 years of age is but an instance of what is being put into practice with increasing frequency. Nor is the act whimsical or superficial. It is the overt manifestation of conditions whose roots shoot deep, aided by other surrounding evils.

It is not for naught that the latest census shows a marked increase of mortality in most occupations. Work has become so intense that the consumption of life-tissue is enormous. It is doubtful whether such a reduction of vitality during a day's toil could be sufficiently recouped, even by the best hygienic food, housing and clothing. Very doubtful it is that a body, whose vitality is pushed to the low level of the worker's vitality after a day's toil, is at all able to benefit by treatment. But there is no need of theorizing upon that. The earnings of the worker are too low to attempt positive recoupment with. His vitality sapped from day to day, he reaches at an early age a stage when he no longer can be of service. The move, heard of with increasing frequency, of employing and keeping only young men has this set of facts for its roots.

Other facts come in to add swing to the move. Due to a thousand and one causes, born of capitalist misrule, the competitive struggle for existence becomes ever intenser. Driven by this veritable prairie fire, first the sexes are pitted against one another, and then the ages. The capitalist class plays upon this "stampede." It calls the younger forces "livelywood," it induces these to condemn the older forces as "deadwood," and the former trample down the latter, too eager for a crumb to stop and reflect that within shortly they themselves will be "deadwood," in its turn trampled on by the new "livelywood" that will be crowding forward.

Capitalism is burning the candle of the race at both ends. There is no "race suicide," there is "race murder" by capitalism. The age limit of the "livelywood" is being pushed back and back, that of the "deadwood" is spreading forward and forward. Fortunately in the midst of this devastation the acorn of Socialism has grown to a lusty sapling oak, the promise of salvation.

AN IDLE HOPE.

The "Christian Endeavor World" of the 3d instant, in commenting favorably upon the proposed "School of Journalism," has this to say:

"A would-be physician is not told to go out among the sick and pick up his medical skill by such doctoring as he can get to do. Young lawyers are not allowed to learn from the school of experience, but must obtain acceptable degrees. The journalist's work is quite as important in the community as the doctor's or the lawyer's, and we believe that some day the public will be guarded against callow, vicious, ignorant, bungling journalists in the same way that it now is protected against quacks and pettifoggers."

Considering the fact that only last year the "Christian Endeavor World" spewed its venom upon the wretched miners on strike, the above utterance is significant, as coming from a spokesman of capitalism. It helps to understand the "latest move."

Lawyers and doctors can not practice without a diploma. The diploma is not a matter of right: it is granted or withheld at discretion. And who are the grantors? Why, colleges, that is, private corporations and judges. In other words, none may to-day practice either law or medicine without the consent of capitalist bodies, organizations reared, kept up and watchfully trained to preserve a social system that pronounces and treats stolen property more precious than life. The light thrown by the projected "School of Journalism" indicates that nothing short of a suppression of the free press is in contemplation. None would receive an editor's diploma whom capitalist organizations disapprove of. Needless to say that all applicants would be rejected who hold life more precious than property, and who can, with irrefutable facts and reasoning, demonstrate that the capitalist social system degrades mankind, is obsolete, and is rotten-ripe for extinction, needing only the bold stroke of the working class at the ballot box to end it once for all. Needless to say that all such applicants would be rejected as "callow, vicious, ignorant and bungling," while those applicants only would go through, and "summa cum laude," who hold it just that the idler should live in luxury and the toiler in misery; that it is to "the

greater glory of God" that mothers be forced into the factory; that it is a positive evidence of prosperity that children have to work before they can read; and that the greatness of the country depends upon the number of Duchesses May Golet, Consuelo Vanderbilt, Anna Gould, etc., supported in palaces abroad by the sweat of the brow of the plantation wage slaves on the great American Republic plantation.

Time was when a class, as criminal as that which to-day rules the world, burnt at the stake writers and their products that seared the brow of Ignorance and Crime and heralded a New Era: these writers were termed "heretics"; more recently, in our own country, editors were tarred-and-feathered because they printed the gospel of the liberation of the chattel slave: they were termed "un-American," "un-Christian," and "subvertors of the country's institutions." But the lie fell. The liberty of speech and press triumphed. It triumphed even in those days of old. No danger, none the least, that the more than "vicious," "callow," and "ignorant" spokesmen of the capitalist class will be able in this twentieth century to throttle free speech under the same hypocritical pretenses worn to a thread by their predecessors.

Except for a few sycophants who will get jobs in the "School," the scheme will be a flat failure. Pulitzer, alias Pollitzer, alias heavens only knows what, will waste his million, and the "Christian Endeavor World" will die in the despair of those who live in hope—the press will not be muzzled: its flaming sword, wielded by the land's nobility, the class-conscious working class marshaled under the standard of the Socialist Labor Party, will never down, except to do execution upon the beast of capitalism.

For all that, the hint given by the "Christian Endeavor World" is valuable and interesting.

Wright's decision, giving the mine operators the right to discharge the members of the miners' union, threatens to produce trouble. It gives the operators power to render active union men harmless, as the loss of employment will continually stare them in the face. The decision virtually wrecks the underpinning of the miners' organization, and involves the very existence of the latter in the anthracite regions.

MAMMON AND LABOR.

(With Apologies to Ella Wheeler Wilcox's "Two Glasses." Written for The Daily People by J. K. G., Brooklyn, N. Y.)

Mammon and Labor at the close of day,
Sat conversing on thought's highway;
Mammon filled with selfish greed,
Labor with hunger and with need.
Said the former to fair nature's brother,
"Let's tell tales of the past to each other."

"I'm at banquets, in revels and mirth,
I'm God of the proudest souls on earth.
I tempt weak men with my glitter, my worth,
Ruin their lives, and make them rue their birth.

They commit crimes, if their schemes fail
I have them sentenced and sent to jail.
From the head of truth, I've torn the crown;
From the height of fame, I've hurled men down.

I've crushed many an honored name:
It pleases me, I like the blame.
Greater, far greater, than king am I.
Honor and truth, laws, before me sigh.
I have made honest men sink in life's sea,
And the shrieks of the lost are sweet to me;

For they say, 'Behold, how great you be!
Love, peace, virtue, before you fall.
Your might and power are over all.
I'm the inventor of hunger and need,
I'm the inventor of crime and greed,
I'm the father of sorrow and woe,
My trade mark is seen where'er you go.
Ho! ho! Poor labor,' laughed Mammon,
King;

"Of deeds like mine you cannot sing."
Said honest Labor, "I'm glad to say,
I never do things in that way.
The deeds you boast of indeed are true,
Such the end of those that worship you.
But all those that confide in me,
By honor are blest, and e'er shall be.
The greatest arts by me are made,
I'm used in every thoughtful trade.
It takes my aid to make even thee,
And the world is better for knowing me.
'Tis you who keeps me trodden down,
'Tis you who wears the kingly crown,
Mine by right and by deed;
Still it satisfies not your greed.
Still you plunder, still you sigh,
Though you rule both low and high.
The end is approaching of your cruel increase

Soon, soon, will your tyranny cease,
You are weaving on your loom
Yourself, your own approaching doom.
Mammon, you are soaring high;
Soon in dust your head shall lie.
When you're buried out of sight,
Then will the world be ruled by right."

These are the tales they told each other
Mammon and fair nature's brother
As they sat conversing on thought's highway.

One summer eve at close of day.

RENDERING UNWILLING HOMAGE TO THE PEOPLE AND THE S. L. P.

The pin-heads and potato-heads that own the Volkszeitung corporation, together with the kindred crew whom the corporation hires to write its privately owned business papers, and the others who wish to be hired and are of the same kin, are just now in ecstatic jubilation. They are shouting and singing with joy, and are generally deporting themselves like gibbering monkeys who have found a bird's egg. What is it all about? What? Why, The Daily People made a slip. In the two reports, covering jointly about two columns, on the late convention of the Italian Federation, there actually crept in one mistake. What with his poor knowledge of Italian, the confusion in the convention, and the remarks made to him by the delegates, who were too characterful to allow themselves to be drawn into the cesspool of the Volkszeitung's Social Democracy, the reporter for The Daily People slipped in a sentence, from which it appeared that the Federation was to continue openly supporting the S. L. P., and as soon as he discovered his error his correction was published, showing that the attitude of the Federation is to be neutral. That is to say, "Il Proletario," the S. L. P. Italians continuing as before.

And yet that Volkszeitung crew, that carries on its back the cane marks of The People for scores of deliberate and editorial falsehoods; that same crew that lied editorially about the editor of The People in connection with a certain meeting held about sixteen years ago, was challenged to publish its own report of that date, and like intentional liar that it is, took its whipping, never retracted, and lay low like a cur; that same crew that lied about the Sprague strike, was nailed, promised to investigate and yet kept still ever since, although repeatedly summoned to publish its "investigation"; that same crew that lied about the S. L. P. representatives on the committee that arranged the De Leon-Harriman debate, said the S. L. P. representative objected to a stenographer, and was nailed again by the publication of the copy of the minutes of the said committee, showing that it was the S. L. P. delegates who proposed and the Kangaroo delegates who opposed a stenographer, the said minutes bearing the signatures of the S. L. P. representatives AND OF THE KANGAROO REPRESENTATIVES; that same politically and morally filthy crew that lied about the corruption of their Morris Eichman until he was rammed down their throats; and so forth and so on—untold instances—that same crew is now shouting itself hoarse about the "lying Daily People and its lying editor!" Aye, even worse. In the very midst of its affecting love for truthfulness it is insinuating huge lies and deliberately stuffing its dumb followers with wrong impressions on what did happen at the convention. It keeps from them the fact that their delegates were rejected; in its own slimy way it seeks to make it appear that that delegation was accepted. It says editorially: "They remained present perfectly contented"—present where? In the audience, along with the flies that hovered about them, but never on the floor of the convention where the S. L. P. delegate sat, and remained to the hour of adjournment. That Volkszeitung collection of what the Staats-Zeitung justly called "Ballon-Muetzen," went even further in their reckless fabrication of falsehood while affecting indignation at untruthfulness. The English poodle of the concern, "The Worker," expressly makes the reporter's mistake a deliberate act of the editor of The People, when the concern knows the Comrade was at the time steeped in sorrow and not even in town, being with his bereaved family, when the convention met and the report appeared!

Now what does all this mean? It means—

First—A homage to The People. The Volkszeitung crew is acting like the brazen strumpet, who becomes delirious with joy at what she imagines is a "slip" made by a decent woman. It rejoices to imagine The People to be no better than itself. Such joy is The People's best vindication, and the Volkszeitung corporation's condemnation.

Second—It is the pique of a private concern, run by and for swindle and convicted of such, at sight of the power that unflinching honesty displays in the existence of The Daily People—a party-owned paper—and the sharp edge and clean colors that such ownership inspires.

Third—It is three-quarters hysterics of rage. The concern had intrigued to capture the Italian movement. It failed. It has only a negative victory to boast of, and that victory it knows will turn, already has turned, to ashes. The S. L. P. Italians are too many and too characterful to be trepanned by visionaries into perdition.

Altogether, the homage to The People and the S. L. P. is striking and complete—all the more being unconsciously rendered.

When the official report of the convention, now going through "Il Proletario," is out in full it will be translated and published in these columns. It will be of interest to the S. L. P. men, Italian and otherwise.

"It is a block packed close with huge, grimy tenements; these tenements are home for nearly four thousand persons. To squeeze in more homes, light and air are slowly shut out. Halls, courts, air-shafts are all left cramped and deep and sunless. In a block so congested dissipation becomes easy. Here a thousand and homes struggle on, while hundreds yield and sink, and so pollute the others. So come squalid homes and wretched meals. Hard drinking triples susceptibility to consumption."

"Of the 265 cases reported on the block (in nine years), 104 came from six old tenements alone. There is one called 'The Ink Pot.' Here live 140 persons. Twenty-three are babies. Here I found one man sick with the plague in the front house, two more in the rear, and one of these had a young wife and four children. Here in nine years alone twenty-six cases have been reported. One room in the house has a record of five deaths in seven years from consumption."

This sounds like a Socialist's denunciation of the slum districts, but it isn't. It is a charity officer's description of the "Lung Block" in the Seventh Ward, this city.

Every once in a while the statement is made that the unemployed are too lazy to work and that they would be filling comfortable positions were it not for this vicious feature of their character. This statement is generally false. The unemployed are anxious to work, so anxious in fact that they will pay for positions in order to be enabled to do so. Here is a case in point as reported in the capitalist press:

"James Williams, of No. 332 West Fortieth street, will be arraigned in court this week charged with swindling Joseph Styles, of No. 439 West Fifty-second street, out of \$42."

Styles, who was out of employment, says he was approached on the street and asked if he wanted a position in a bank. He was told all that was necessary was ability to save. Styles says he gave the man \$42, all he had, as evidence of his thrift. He says Williams got away with the money."

This isolated case is duplicated in the frequent arrests of employment bureau proprietors, who accept bribes but secure no positions, for their victims.

The Daily People's interesting Wall street representative furnishes three tables of figures that give an insight into the patriotic motives actuating Sir Lipton's determination to lift the American Cup or perish in the attempt.

Table I.—Cost of building and operating Shamrock I., \$400,000; Shamrock II., \$700,000; Shamrock III., \$1,000,000; total, \$2,100,000.

Table II.—Sale of Lipton's teas and whiskies in the United States, 1900, \$600,000; 1901, \$3,900,000; 1902-3, \$8,000,000; total, \$11,500,000.

Table III.—Lipton's profits on the investment, \$9,400,000.

With two nations paying one's advertising bills and, adding a big profit, who wouldn't lift the cup or bust in the attempt?

President Griswold, of the New York State Bankers' Association, addressing that body at its Saratoga Convention, said:

"With no foreign war on our hands, with good crops, manufacturers busy, the increased earnings of the railroads and the labor troubles moving toward a permanent settlement, there is no danger of financial panics or any serious trouble in business. We have years of prosperity before us."

This roseate picture has one drawback in that it takes no account of the excessive increase of production over consumption in the industries of this country due to the exploitation of labor.

John Mitchell, in a letter to the New York World, claims that "Labor Day in America corresponds to May Day in Europe." There is no truth in this statement. May Day is celebrated despite capitalist law; Labor Day is held by the grace of such law. May Day aims to overthrow capitalism; Labor Day is designed to perpetuate it. May Day is Socialist; Labor Day, capitalist. Mitchell, in making the statement quoted, is serving his capitalist masters, by bestowing on Labor Day the virtues of May Day, thereby deceiving the uninformed.

The Farmers' Convention in Chicago is laboring to perfect a \$100,000,000 union to monopolize agricultural products. Agriculture cannot escape capitalist evolution. In the course of a few years, a plutocratic farming class, with a middle tenant class, and a laboring class, down at the bottom, will be a greater reality than at present. No doubt then, as now, the claim will be made that agriculture conduces to democracy and is the foe of trustification and special privileges. Agriculture will then be more pronouncedly split into the class divisions now believed to be peculiar to industry only.

The Lehigh Railroad coal companies' report for 1902-3 shows a net income of \$805,918 against a deficit of \$1,098,789, although four months of the coal strike fell in the fiscal year of 1903. As the other railroad companies involved in the coal strike, show similar results, it is now in order for Gompers and his satellites to deliver bombastic speeches about the power of the pure and simple union in defeating the large combinations of capital.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—The Socialist Labor Party is good in many things, but it is bad in quite a few.

UNCLE SAM—Which?

B. J.—It is narrow.

U. S.—For instance.

B. J.—If a man don't suit, they won't let him in.

U. S.—When the cholera scare was on, I remember you went home with your pockets bulging with bottles containing muriatic and all sorts of other acids; what did you do that for?

B. J.—To keep the cholera microbes out.

U. S. (with mocking emphasis)—Narrow man!

B. J.—"Narrow" your granny! Do you think I'm going to let those heathen things walk into my innards and rip me all up from within? Not much, I won't!

U. S. (with increased mock emphasis)—NARROW MAN!

B. J.—"Narrow" be hanged! Would you be broad enough to let them in and experiment upon you? I would not.

U. S. (with deliberation)—I repeat it: you are a NARROW MAN. That is to say, according to your own application of the term. If it is "narrow," the part of the Socialist Labor Party to keep out "cholera microbes" from getting into its innards and ripping it all up from within; if it is "narrow" on the part of the Socialist Labor Party, not to allow admission to "cholera microbes" and giving them a chance to experiment upon it; if that is NARROWNESS, then art thou narrow too for not giving such microbes a chance. On the other hand, if you are not NARROW for not being disposed to afford such microbes a chance of rioting in your system, then, and for that same reason, neither is the Socialist Labor Party narrow for acting, as a body, upon the same principle that you do. Now take your choice: Either you are as bad as the Socialists in point of "narrowness," or they are as good as you in point of "broadness." Which?

B. J. sucks his thumb in perplexed silence with a got-left-again-by-Jove look on him.

The Consolidated Lake Superior Company, a \$100,000,000 corporation with headquarters in Philadelphia, became involved in litigation with some of its stockholders and promised them to produce its books for investigation last Monday. When Monday came the stockholders mentioned learned that the books had disappeared to Canada, having been spirited there by the corporation's officers. All of which is mentioned to prove that a capitalist's word is as good as a bond, and that there is honor even among thieves.

The "executive ability" of the capitalists is something wonderful. H. H. Vreeland, president of the Metropolitan Street Railway Co., has been away from his office for a month and still the line does business at the old stand. The community of interests that bought out the Metropolitan, doesn't like to pay Vreeland a salary for doing nothing and they are working for his resignation.

Bryan's "Commoner" says:

"When labor votes as it marches the most difficult part of the labor problem will have been solved."

It would have been more accurate to say that "As labor votes for those for whom it marches, the difficult part of the labor problem is still unsolved."

Wisconsin's Insurance Commissioner declares the leading insurance companies are inequitably conducted, as they are not run on the co-operative basis. Insurance is not alone in this respect. It is a feature of all capitalist enterprises. Is the commissioner warring against capitalism?

The English International Labor Congress is a wonderful institution. It seems to be held for the purpose of creating opinion favorable to capitalist measures. How else are its resolutions on free trade and the Turks to be explained?

Bryan can cheer up some more: Colorado Democrats have endorsed hisism. All the endorsements Bryan can get will not revive the middle class, however.

A commercial newspaper observes that the cotton situation is wholly uncertain. In a few months the whole capitalist situation will be in the same fix.

"Labor Day" has come and gone, but capitalism keeps right on at the same old stand.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, under their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

ERIE UP AND DOING.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Section Erie has decided to hold two open-air meetings each week, and has selected Monday and Thursday nights for this purpose.

Your correspondent has some very good news—we have with us from Section Cincinnati, Comrade Frank Young who has secured work and is also in good fighting trim.

We held a very interesting meeting last Monday night. Devine opened the meeting, and after a few preliminary remarks introduced Comrade Young.

We held the undivided attention of more than 100 working men, who were in the audience, and as Young is a logical, earnest and convincing speaker, his subject, "The Workingman's Problem," in which he proved beyond doubt that a wage worker receiving \$10 per week could only give his family a bare existence.

This caused considerable comment among those present, and two middle-class men wanted "to know if the condition of the working class was not better at present than it ever had been, and where is the place that any man who is earnestly looking for work cannot secure it?"

Young replied the condition of the working class could not be a great deal worse than it is at present, and as for the unemployed securing work, it is one of the hardest propositions at the present time, and he referred his questioner to the 3,000,000 unemployed in the United States, citing the census for evidence.

The gentleman had no further questions, but another man wanted to know what Young worked at, and if he was working at present, to which Young replied, "I am not."

"Then," said the man, "if you will call at my office to-morrow morning I will give you work."

However, he would not state what kind of work he wanted to have done, nor would he state the wages.

There was some excitement manifested when Devine asked the man "What will you pay me?"

At this juncture Comrade Spittal stepped up and stated that he had heard this same gentleman tell a policeman, who had been delegated to preserve "law and order," that the speakers "should not be allowed to talk such theories on the street, as it could only result in the overturn of business."

The policeman merely told the friend of labor that he was there to preserve the peace. When Spittal made his statement to the crowd the gentleman said: "You are a liar," expecting to start a row, but he was disappointed as no row occurred.

We held another meeting on Thursday, Sept. 17. Spittal was the chairman. Comrade Young was the first speaker. He reviewed the history of the pure and simple trade unions, and then introduced Devine, who explained the difference between organized labor and a labor organization.

He also showed how the labor factors—Kangas, Gumpers to Kleinknecht—were misleading the working class, to fight the battles between two sets of the capitalist class. Kleinknecht is the walking delegate of the C. L. U., at this place, and as usual he is one of the misleading lights in the party of many names.

To make a long story short, we had quite an interesting meeting, and we distributed over 100 leaflets in the crowd. At the close of the meeting a mechanic came forward and said, "Devine, you were right. The 'Socialists' make deals of all kinds, and appeal to the prejudice of the union to push the head of the ticket, and vote for any and all parties, so that they have managed to secure an official standing in this way." And yet the Kangas in Erie claim that they stand for "No compromise!"

This is proof of the statement that they have but one plank in their platform, to which they all agree, viz., "Get votes, no matter how."

By the way, at the close of the meeting, Comrade Young announced the place for next Monday night's meeting, Front and German streets; also that a debate would take place on Thursday night, Sept. 19, between Mr. Slotkin, S. P., and Devine, S. L. P., at the Labor Temple, at 8 p. m.

The question to be discussed: "Resolved, That the tactics of the Socialist Labor Party is detrimental to the growth of the Socialist movement in the United States."

Slotkin takes the affirmative. Devine the negative. Equal time and representation.

Affirmative opens fifteen minutes, negative, fifteen minutes; affirmative, thirty minutes; negative, forty minutes; affirmative to close, ten minutes.

Comrade Young to be chairman.

Conditions agreed to Sept. 3, 1903. H. Spittal, C. Schleiker, S. L. P.; Jos. Wanhop, Geo. Warde, S. P.

It is plain to be seen that the Kangas are feeling very anxious for their cause in Erie, else they would not challenge the S. L. P. As for Section Erie, we look to the future with increasing confidence. The Kangas have control of the C. L. U., and the typographical and cigar makers' unions have withdrawn from the Central Labor Union.

It is rumored that the carpenters and bricklayers will follow. The reason why was tersely stated by a fellow wage-slave at follows: "We pay Kleinknecht \$75 per month to represent the union, and he devotes all his time to advancing the interests of the Socialist (?) Party." He also added, "We know where the S. L. P. stands; it is honest and above board, and stands for the truth."

Thus the contention of the S. L. P. has been proven once again. It is futile to bore from within, and none but dishonest or ignorant men will try it.

Yours fraternally,
Organizer, Section Erie.
Erie, Pa., Sept. 5.

GILHAUS IN TROY.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—The visit of Comrade August Gilhaus of New York to this vicinity has been made good use of to get in some telling agitation work.

Last Monday and Tuesday evenings Section Troy, with the assistance of the comrades of Section Watervliet, held two meetings at Cohoes and Watervliet, respectively. On Wednesday Gilhaus arrived here and the Section decided to have a meeting at once, and a good one was held at the corner of King and Jacobs street. This is the same corner upon which the S. L. P. speaker gave Ben Hanford such a showing up, both happening to be holding a meeting on the same corner at the same time.

On Thursday, Gilhaus, accompanied by comrades of Troy and Rensselaer held a meeting in front of the Rensselaer hotel in Rensselaer. On Friday, Gilhaus went to speak at Schenectady, and, on his return on Saturday, spoke at Section Troy's regular Saturday evening meeting at Fulton Market, where some two weeks ago a guttersnipe heeler tried to spoil our meeting by throwing bunches of firecrackers into the crowd and hiding in a grog shop to watch the effect, which was contrary to what he had hoped, as it only served to increase the crowd, and furnished the speakers, Comrades Long and Passinno, with a horrible example of the degradation to which the hangers-on of the capitalist politicians have been reduced under capitalism.

On Sunday, Comrade Gilhaus spoke at our outing in Watervliet, and last night he was again in Schenectady. To-night he will speak in Watervliet, and tomorrow (Wednesday) at Cohoes, after which he will start for New York.

Gilhaus has made good use of the Rensselaer Machinists' strike, which was settled by one Landers, by entering into an agreement with the B. & A. R. R. Co. that the men are to work nine hours per day for nine hours pay. They had struck for a nine-hour day with ten hours pay. They have really got a reduction, since the work will be intensified so that they will have to do as much work as before for less pay.

Yesterday the dupes of organized scabbers marched behind a non-union band and were reviewed by Mayor Conway of Troy.

In a former letter, through some mistake, you made me speak of "Prophecy in Cohoes." It should have read "prophecy," for so far we have been unable to find more than one, but I have no doubt that if there are any more in Cohoes, the strong searchlight of the S. L. P. will bring them to light before many moons.

A. H. B.

Troy, Sept. 7, 1903.

PUSH PARTY LITERATURE.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—In the Sunday People of September 6 an article entitled "Push Party Literature" appeared. It is or should be an epoch-maker.

A short time ago there appeared in The Daily People an article entitled "Successful Agitation Meeting." It was rather a lengthy article, but said nothing of a pamphlet having been sold, or a subscription for the Daily, Weekly or Monthly People having been received. Was that a successful meeting?

Where are the men and women who have held hundreds of just such successful agitation meetings—the Averys, Hickeys, Daltons and a host of other conceited self-seekers with a gift of gab, who in a short time imagine they are "the great I am," and can disrupt the S. L. P. at their will and pleasure, and really do the S. L. P. more harm than good?

Every speaker for the S. L. P. should be made to understand that his value consists in the number of subscriptions he receives for the Daily, Weekly and Monthly People, and the amount of literature that he sells at a meeting.

D. S. Wismer.

Ambler, Pa., Sept. 9.

PIERSON IN PEORIA.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—I succeeded in getting 23 Weekly, 25 Monthly and 2 German organ subs.

A comrade of Section Peoria has challenged Collins, a leading light in the Kangaroo Party, to debate on "The Difference." He has accepted the same and the time is set for next Wednesday night.

I have a good supply of leaflets on "The Difference," and I shall make good use of them at the meeting mentioned above. The Section by a vote has decided to keep me here another week after my time expires, making three weeks in all.

After the labor parade this morning I took advantage of the situation and spoke to about 400, and succeeded in selling 24 books and getting 4 subs.

The comrades of Section Peoria send best wishes for success.

Fraternally yours,
Charles Pierson.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 6.

SECTION PATERSON CHALLENGED.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—To-morrow, Sept. 7, will see the close of the contest for the speakers' stand, which seems to center around Paterson, Chicago and Boston. The fact that two weeks previous to close of contest, one of the above mentioned sections had the lead on us by something like 30 subs, didn't discourage us in the least. The elements, however, seem to have conspired against us. The results of several common meetings have been lost to us owing to the downpour of rain. But we are not crying. On the contrary, we are fighting this battle as is characteristic of us, to a finish. Although the weather kept us down last week, we are bobbing up this time with 25 or 30 subs. Unless you have hustled this week we shall give you a close shave at any rate Section Paterson. If not this time, under similar contest again, and we'll thrash you or any other Section outside of New York. So, up and at them, comrades!

F. Bombach, of Section Boston.
Boston, Mass., Sept. 6, 1903.

A TYPICAL CONTRAST.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Last Friday night the members of Section Philadelphia, S. L. P., made arrangements to hold an open-air meeting at the corner of Front and Dauphin streets. It was also known that the Kangas had announced a meeting to be held on the same corner.

The S. L. P. men were on the ground first. In a short time a few stray Kangas appeared with various bundles under their arms. The S. L. P. platform was immediately unlimbered (one of Comrade Wallenschlager's uncapables), and set up ready for action.

The Kangas' rostrum consists of a covered wagon, which is driven through the streets with a flaming placard on each side announcing their meeting. The wagon finally anchors at the place where the meeting is to be held, and the speakers hold forth from the tail-board.

The appearance of this wagon was the signal for the chairman of the S. L. P. meeting, Comrade Mullen, to mount the platform and open the meeting. The Kangas surveyed the situation, held a short council of war, and, evidently remembering the walloping they received on the same corner a few weeks ago, decided that discretion was the better part of valor, and drove on to the next corner, Front and York streets, leaving the S. L. P. masters of the situation.

Comrade Mullen, after making a few introductory remarks, introduced Comrade Alexander as the first speaker. He was followed by Seidel and Woodley. An audience of about 150 listened attentively to the remarks of the speaker. About twenty copies of The Weekly People were sold and a good quantity of our literature was distributed.

While Comrade Seidel was speaking, Alexander and Campbell seized a package of leaflets, "The Difference," and went up to the Kangas' meeting and proceeded to distribute the same to their audience, after which they returned to the S. L. P. meeting just in time to hear a fellow with a "jag" trying to make a disturbance. Comrade Seidel, who was still on the platform, requested some of the comrades to remove the drunk from the audience. This request was complied with by Miller and Alexander, who induced the man with the "jag" to change his position, and he was gently wafted up Front street in the direction of the Kangas' meeting, where he eventually landed, and, being too drunk to know what he was doing, attempted to make a speech there.

Jack Frost, the organizer of "Local" Philadelphia, was holding forth at the time from the tailboard of the Kangas' "cage." When the drunk began to make a noise, Frost, after trying a little persuasion, threatened to have the fellow arrested if he did not cease his interruptions. The man kept on, and Frost wasted about ten minutes, alternately threatening and coaxing the inebriated would-be orator.

Finally Frost demanded that the policeman, who in the meantime stood idly by, arrest the man. The officer, after making a pompous demand to have the man pointed out, reluctantly placed the drunk under arrest. He then demanded that Frost accompany him and his prisoner to the station house to prefer a charge against him. Frost wanted to send some one else, but his officership insisted that Frost and no one else go to the station house. Frost then got down from the "cage," and started away with the cop and the drunk.

Then a fellow named Hemmeter, who is the secretary of "Local" Philadelphia, got up on the tailboard and attempted to proceed with the meeting. By this time the audience had become disgusted with the performance, and Hemmeter was greeted with cries of "Shut up!" "Get down!" "Go home," etc. About thirty seconds of this was enough for Secretary Hemmeter, who hesitated and stammered for a moment, then sang out in a trembling voice: "Ladies and Gentlemen: Inasmuch as our meeting has been disturbed, there is nothing else to do but close the meeting." He then got down; the crowd jeered and hooted and the Kangas' meeting was ended, fully half an hour before the S. L. P. meeting closed.

Thus the contrast between the two organizations was again exemplified. "A common, everyday 'drunk,' that only created a ripple at a gathering of the sturdy revolutionists in the S. L. P., not only created a ridiculous hubbub in the ranks of the wishy-washy Kangaroos, but, aided by the imbecile antics of the freaks themselves, succeeded in breaking up their meeting altogether."

J. E. Alexander.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 6.

A NEW CALUMNY NAILED AGAIN.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Looking over The Weekly People correspondence page of September 5, under the heading "A New Calumny Nailed," I read in Comrade Charles Zolot's letter that a certain Thomas Haynes, who the correspondent says is a LABORER, claims to have been a delegate to the Joint Advisory Board of the New York Cigar-makers during the big cigar-makers' strike. I have to say that if Mr. Thomas Haynes is a laborer, as above stated, and not a bona fide cigar-maker, he has never been a delegate to said board or any other board of the Cigar-makers' International Union, for the reason that only members are eligible to our boards and only cigar-makers are eligible to become members; cigar-makers, rollers, bunch-makers, and packers, and none others—this is a strict rule in the International Union. If Mr. Haynes is a member, well, let him show his union book; if he cannot, he is a humbug—and a liar.

As to scabs, I have to say there is a very small percentage of cigar-makers in New York who have not been scabs at some time or another, and among the oldest of them there is not a single one who does not come under the stain of "scab." You just go back to the days of the Progressive-International imbroglio, and then talk about scabs. Of course, now we are all brothers and love one another—like the dog and the cat—but we are brothers just the same. The accusation that the S. L. P. cigar-makers helped to fill up the shops is a lie—and has been answered in the above mentioned correspondence fully by some New York cigar-makers. John B. Brooklyn.

GUILTY MR. HAYNES

To The Daily and Weekly People.—An error crept into my letter in Daily and Weekly People, about the cigar-makers' strike in 1900. It should have read that Mr. Thomas Haynes claims that he is a cigar-maker, and so forth; not a laborer.

The mistake seemed to me to be so plain that I did not consider it worth while correcting. But since a correspondent takes that up a correction is necessary.

If Mr. Haynes had told me that he is a laborer and was on the Joint Advisory Board, I would have jumped on him with both feet. I know well that none but men of the trade could be there. When I challenged his statement he told then, "Of course, I know; for I have been on the Joint Advisory Board and ought to know." Now, I knew that he was not telling the truth, yet that was the only way he could get out of it.

I had been there he would not until now bellow the \$26 assessments he had to pay "to support a lot of Chinamen and niggers." He is Kang, pure and simple, with all the characteristics of a Kang, who in order to cover their own corruption will make all kinds of wild statements about the S. L. P.

When Mr. Thomas Haynes sees me now he looks the other way. He knows he has been trapped. He runs away from me as he would from the devil. I am sure he will not make such statements again in the presence of an S. L. P. man.

By the way, Mr. Thomas Haynes admitted to me, in the presence of others, that he is called a scab by other cigar-makers, but he excused himself to us thus, "That he went to that certain shop in order to get the others into the union." How long he scabbed God only knows, as he did not let it out.

Charles Zolot.

Peekskill, Sept. 8, 1903.

A CORRECTION.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—As I know that whenever The People publishes any incorrect matter it hastens to insert a correction the moment it finds out its mistake, I, being the cause of an error in the report of the late convention of the Italians, now hasten to rectify my error, and feel sure of the insertion of this letter. Having accidentally called at "Il Proletario" I found I had made an error. It was in the passage which reads:

"After considerable discussion and the motion and literature, which contained a motion was put to the effect that the Federation adopt the tactics and methods of the S. L. P. in the matter of agitation and literature, which contained a proviso that if the motion was not carried the Federation would continue to follow its present policy. The motion being defeated, the Federation stands committed to the continuation of its present policy which calls upon its members to support the Socialist Labor Party. The vote on the motion stood fifteen in favor and nineteen against."

The "proviso" contained in the passage is wrong. There was no proviso. I can account for my mistake only by the confusion that reigned in the convention, the comments of some of the delegates, and my imperfect understanding of Italian. The following resolution was also adopted which did not appear in my report, because it escaped me:

"The convention, animated by a lively desire to establish harmony between the two factions of the North American Socialist party, and confirming the necessity of uncompromising Socialist politics, resolves that the Italian Socialist Federation shall hold itself neutral and independent in front of the strife between the two factions."

In all other respects my report was correct. The Socialist Labor Party delegate was the only political representative in the convention, and he remained to the end. The delegation from the Volkzeitung Social Democratic Party was rejected and kept out from the

opening to the closing of the convention.

The People's reputation for truthfulness—in sharp contrast with that sink of falsehood known as the Volkszeitung Corporation, and which the intelligent German workmen have well named "die Luegen und Verleumdung Manufaktur" (the factory of lies and calumny) will, I know, be vindicated by this letter. Only those who intentionally lie never retract.

A. Francis,
142 West Twenty-sixth St.
New York, Sept. 10.

A "RECTIFICATION" RECTIFIED.

[The below appeared in "Il Proletario" of the 13th instant.]

RECTIFICA.

The undersigned secretaries of the congress declare the report published in the columns of the "Daily People" to be completely false. V. Coscioni, G. Eaterinara.

[Yesterday's morning mail brought to this office the below letter.]

To The Editor of The Daily People.—In answer to the statement published in to-day's issue of "Il Proletario" and undersigned by V. Coscioni and Eaterinara, we assure you that the only mistake occurring in your report in the matter of our convention is the condition that is said we were to be compelled to support the S. L. P. The motion adopted stated the independence, vis-a-vis, of the two parties. Every other affirmation is true.

L. Dellavia, C. Vasconj.
[Be it noted that both Dellavia and Vasconj were at the convention and are officers in the Italian organization, Dellavia being the trusted mailer of "Il Proletario" and a man of acknowledged character, and Vasconj a member of the executive committee of the Federation. Be it further noted that, of the two who pronounce "completely false" the report of the "Daily People," Coscioni is a stuffable innocent who hardly understands any English and is interested in the "Co-operative Store" illusion, and Eaterinara is a Newark kangaroo, furious at the Socialist Labor Party for standing in the way of his kangaroo corrupt practices, and still more furious for having been thoroughly whipped at the convention. He was there in pursuit of a kangaroo conspiracy to capture the Italian movement for kangaroo political corruption. His kangaroo party delegation was excluded from the convention, and throughout the Socialist Labor Party delegate occupied his seat. When he pronounces the report of the "Daily People" "completely false," it is but a case of the wish being father to the thought.—Ed. DAILY PEOPLE.]

USING "A. M. SIMONS, EDITOR."

To The Daily and Weekly People.—I herewith enclose a clipping taken from the Milwaukee Sentinel of September 3d. If ever there was evidence that the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic party, was working hand and glove with the capitalist party here it is.

Governor La Follette is the anti-machine man and the machine men are pressing him pretty hard. So I think he is using our (?) late "A. M. Simons, Editor," for all that he can.

This is boring from within with a vengeance.

Yours fraternally,

Frank R. Wilke.
Rochester, Minn., Sept. 4.

(Enclosure.)

CRITICISES HIM AT BELOIT.

Business Men of That City Surprised at Labor Day Arrangements.

Special Dispatch to the Sentinel.

Beloit, Wis., Sept. 2.—One phase of the labor situation in this city which is receiving the attention of the business men is the fact that Gov. La Follette and A. M. Simons, who is connected with a radical Chicago Socialist paper, will appear on the speakers' platform simultaneously at the Labor Day celebration here next Monday.

When the announcement was first made that the Governor was to speak at the labor demonstration on Sept. 7 there was criticism of the executive's action, and it was said that his object was to make a play for the Beloit labor vote with which he hopes to swing Rock County into line for him. During the last few weeks, while Beloit was passing through the crisis of one of the bitterest and hardest fought strikes in the history of organized labor in this country, this criticism increased and now it is general.

A business man said the feeling was that the Governor, in full knowledge of the industrial conditions here and the efforts of the large majority of business men to bring about a reconciliation between the employer and employee would stand arm in arm with a Socialist as a joint attraction on Labor Day.

On all sides are heard criticisms of the Governor's action and it is said he is taking advantage of the labor war here to widen the breach between employer and employee in order to gain votes. The situation is such as to cause the real friends of Gov. La Follette here to wonder that he should speak here under the circumstances that will surround him.

Now that the strike has been called off the business men say that it is for the good of the city to let the labor question rest.

ONE LITTLE HOSTILE FACT.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Here is a story told me by a comrade that is a little gem, so perfectly it illustrates the class-struggle, and so clearly it shows up the shaky foundations of those who swear by the pure and simple trades union.

At a certain mine not a thousand miles away from Williamsburg, Colo., a car of coal was sent out that was dirty. Im-

mediately a dispute arose between the check weighman, representing the men, and the weighman, representing the company, as to what should be done about it. So acrimonious became the passage between the men that they were on the point of coming to blows, when our comrade, in a quiet tone said to the check weighman: "Say, when is John Mitchell going to make you two brothers?"

At the thrust, the young man dropped his hands and walked away in silence, being unable to parry the blow that pricked the bubble of the pure and simple contention that "Capital and Labor are brothers," that "each has its rights that others must respect;" that "there is no class struggle."

"There is no class struggle." If that be so, why are the men in the habit of paying a check-weighman to look after their interests? Surely if "Capital and Labor are brothers" brother Capital may be depended upon to look after the interests of brother Labor. But what is the fact? I have stated it in the little incident reported above, and as Prof. Huxley said, one hostile fact will demolish the most beautiful theory ever constructed.

That the S. L. P. has not existed in vain is shown by the sight of a workingman being able at one stroke to cut to the heart of things as they are, and to show that they are not in harmony with the genuine ideas that dwell in the fop-sided brain of the pure and simple. More than this. The men of the S. L. P. not only see the why and wherefore of these things; they dare uplift the banner of the working class and carry the war into the very haunts of the enemy.

Fraternally, H. J. Brimble.
Florence, Col., Sept. 6.

A COUNTER MOVE IN LYNN.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—The enclosed is regarded here as a counter move against the S. L. P. in Lynn. It appeared in the Boston Globe of Sept. 2d, Boston, Mass., Sept. 2. M. P. (Enclosure.)

EX-COUNCILMAN SEYMOUR J. WATSON OF LYNN LEAVES THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Lynn, Sept. 2.—Former Councilman Seymour J. Watson of this city has joined the Socialist ranks. Heretofore he has been a Republican, prominent in the councils of the organization in ward 5, and has twice been elected to the common council on the Republican ticket. Two years ago he was a candidate for the Aldermanic nomination in ward 5, but was defeated.

At a Socialist meeting last evening, Mr. Watson declared that he had abandoned the Republican party and in future would associate himself with the Socialist party. He stated that both of the two great parties were corrupt and indifferent to the woes and complaints of the working men.

Mr. Watson is a high-salaried employee of the electric works, being employed in the technical branches of that industry.

GRAFT FIRST, DEMANDS AFTER.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—The Order of Railroad Telegraphers decided at their St. Louis Convention not to present any demand for a schedule governing pay and hours unless there was \$200 in sight for each committeeman. As there are usually ten men on such committees this means \$2,000 assessment to be raised before the \$35 telegraphers can get their \$5 increase, and be "identified" with "Brother Capitalist." A. S. D. El Paso, Texas, Sept. 1.

AS TO SPANISH SOCIALISTS.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—In the Sunday edition (Sept. 6) of the Daily People, in the Letter-Box, regarding Spain and the S. L. P., you said that "it may be possible that the Socialists joined forces with the Republicans, etc."

As a member of the Spanish Socialist Labor Party (Partido Socialista Obrero), I am able to inform you that our party there never had anything to do with the Republicans in election time or otherwise, and that in every election (national, provincial and municipal) our comrades fight with a pure revolutionary programme, putting forward the class struggle and the international principles.

Furthermore, in last April election for congressmen (diputados a las Cortes), Pablo Iglesias, one of the ablest Socialist leaders and editor of El Socialista, had more than a good chance of being elected at Bilbao, but all the monarchial parties united against him, and the Republicans, they did all the harm they could to our party and men, so much so that some times they favored the monarchists and at others the anarchists, as long as they are able to be used against us.

In that election they put all their strength in favor of one of the most reactionary candidates (church party), and with all this big combination against us, we lost the seat only by the corrupt methods that are usual in monarchial Spain, otherwise the majority was ours.

I think all this is sufficient to enlighten your readers and to put the facts in their right place. F. Balaguer.
New York, Sept. 9.

MORE LIGHT ON KNOPFAGEL.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—It was with great interest that I read Comrade Friesma's letter about Dr. Knopfagel in The Daily People of September 2.

The Milwaukee comrades could tell lots of strange things about this freak and crook "Dr." Knopfagel, for a crook he is. He cheated the Wisconsin State Committee S. L. P. out of a few "honest" dollars, all right, all right! Sad to say that this fellow once was

a member of Section Milwaukee, until in the great year of general housecleaning of our party, he, together with the rest of the Kangaroos, got kicked out.

At one time he was sent by the State Committee on an agitation trip to some towns in the southern part of the State of Wisconsin. But he made up his mind not to follow the instructions given him by the S. E. C., but to do as he d— pleased and so he stayed in one certain city of his own choice. I cannot remember the reasons for his doing so, but know that these reasons were of a very unclear nature and, no doubt, the Milwaukee comrades could give full information about this matter.

When, on his return to Milwaukee, Knopfagel was severely criticised and called upon to make a settlement of the financial part of his trip—as the S. E. C. was not willing to foot the bill of Knopfagel's private affairs—he point blank refused to return one cent of the amount advanced him before he left for his trip and boldly demanded that the S. E. C. should pay him even more!

In my opinion some of the Milwaukee comrades would do a good work to write up the record of this all-round grafter and crook, Knopfagel, whom the Socialist movement of this country should be warned against.

Fritz Jacobi.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Harry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOUTHERN LABOR PARTY OF CANADA.—National Secretary, C. A. Wetzell, 203 1/2 Dundas street, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY.—2-6 New Reade street, New York City. (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice.—For technical reasons no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Regular meeting held September 11, at 2-6 New Reade street. A. Klein in the chair. Absent and excused, Hammer; without excuse, Kinnally. Owing to the large amount of business to be disposed of, minutes and financial report was laid over until next meeting.

Communications: From Julius Hammer a report, not complete, of his mission to the convention of the Italian Socialist Federation. Action thereon was laid over until the report is complete, and J. Hammer is to be asked to attend next session without fail. From Indianapolis, Ind., reporting that a municipal ticket has been put in the field. From Newark, N. J., sending vote on Everett proposition and reporting election of a committee to push party press. From Colorado S. E. C. on work in the State; also asking for a ruling of the N. E. C. as to whether Section 15 of Article 2 can be applied to applicants for membership. The N. E. C. ruled that any portion of the constitution can only apply to members and never to non-members of the organization. From Davenport, Ia., sending sub for Weekly People, and depicting local conditions; also stating that the "only logical center" persists in sending their paper despite repeated refusals. From Detroit, Mich., relative to matters connected with Section Peoria, Ill., and Secretary was instructed to write to Peoria for desired information. From Minnesota S. E. C. about attempt to get a speaker to tour the State. From Pittsburgh, Pa.; Philadelphia, Pa., and Erie, Pa., inquiring about matters connected with Pennsylvania S. E. C. From California S. E. C. to the effect that efforts to secure Comrade Veal for a tour in the State had been frustrated because Veal's physical conditions is such that he cannot undertake the work. From Vancouver, Canada, explaining that during the summer the members are scattered because many work out of town and that for this reason the Section fell behind with payments to the Auxiliary League, but that these payments will be resumed with the advent of the fall season. From Section New York, reporting expulsion of Maurice Tauber for having enrolled with the Democratic party. From Kansas City, Mo., sending for loan certificates and dealing with local work. From Milwaukee, Wis., reporting that the Section voted against Everett proposition because the members believe that such a question should first come before the convention. From Section Union County, N. J., reporting election of officers.

Other communications about local work from Rockville, Conn.; Cleveland, O.; Trenton, N. J.; Richmond, Va., and other places.

A letter from L. Meinecke, N. Y., was referred to a committee.

Since the last meeting, the following reports were received of the vote taken on the Everett proposition: All against and none in favor, Rockville, Conn.; 10; Allegheny Co., Pa., 18; Erie, Pa., 6; Monroe Co., N. Y., 14; Milwaukee, Wis., 16; New Bedford, Mass., 4; Indianapolis, Ind., 12; Richmond, Va., 10; Hening, Minn., 5; Santa Clara Co., Cal., 11; Philadelphia, Pa., 8; Roanoke, Va., 8; Cleveland, Ohio, 38; New Haven, Conn., 17; Seattle, Wash., 28; Rensselaer Co., N. Y., 11; Louisville, Ky., 19; New Britain, Conn., 8; Westchester Co., N. Y., 20; Tacoma, Wash., 13; Red Wing, Minn., 2; Winona, Minn., 7; Houston, Tex., 17; Worcester, Mass., 9; Newport News, Va., 23; Kansas City, Mo., 5; St. Louis, Mo., 23. Reports of all in favor and none against: Holland, Mich., 8; Everett, Mass., 12. Mixed reports showing votes in favor and against: Union County, N. J., 1 for, 9 against; Providence, R. I., 8 for, 10 against; Chicago, Ill., 1 for, 11 against; Salt Lake City, Utah, 1 for, 8 against; Minneapolis, Minn., 20 for, 20 against; Boston, Mass., 1 for, 8 against; Minneapolis, Minn., 3 for, 20 against; Boston, Mass., 1 for, 33 against; Essex Co., N. J., 10 for, 10 against; Malden, Mass., 2 for, 2 against; Mesa Co., Col., 13 for, 9 against; St. Paul, Minn., on first question, 1 for, 12 against; on other two questions 13 against; New York, second, 5 for, 13 against; Schenectady, N. Y., 2 for, 14 against; Hartford, Conn., 11 against, 3 against. Members at large: In California, 2 against; in Illinois, 2 against; in Minnesota, 2 for, 6 against; in Michigan, 1 against; in Missouri, 2 against; in New York, 1 against; in Ohio, 2 against; in Pennsylvania, 6 against; in Vermont, 1 against. Total received since last meeting, in favor 52; against 337. Previously reported in favor 35; against 340. A grand total of 87 in favor and 936 against.

James Kealey, Springfield, Vt., was upon application admitted as a member at large.

Edward C. Schmidt, Recording Secretary.

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS.—The Sections of the Socialist Labor Party are herewith called upon to make nominations for a delegate to represent the Socialist Labor Party at the National Convention of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, to be held at Newark, N. J.

All nominations must be in on or before September 30, 1903.

For the National Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party,

Harry Kuhn, National Secretary.

N. E. C. OF CANADA.

The N. E. C. of Canada held a regular meeting on September 4, 1903, at headquarters, 256 1-2 Dundas street, London, Ont., with Comrade George Bryce as chairman. Members all present.

Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted. Communications: From Section Hamilton stating condition of that section. Accepted. From C. A. V. Kemp giving his correct address. Accepted. An account of \$1.50 for leaflets from New York Labor News Co. was ordered paid.

Reports: Leaflet committee report having chosen the following three leaflets for propaganda use: "Materialistic Conception of History," "Historic Mission of the Working Class," and "Plan of the Socialist Republic." Moved by Ross, seconded by Courtney, that we obtain 1,000 leaflets of each kind. Carried.

The national secretary was instructed to obtain the names of Section Hamilton's executive committee. Moved by Forbes, seconded by Pearce, that D. Ross and J. P. Courtney be a committee to draft a circular letter to members at large and readers of Socialist literature. Carried.

Two hundred leaflets were ordered sent to Chalmers and Humphry for use in St. Thomas.

Moved by Ross, seconded by Pearce, that the secretary be instructed to write to members in Port Edward to see if it is possible for a meeting to be held in the near future at that place. Carried.

After a discussion concerning the extension of propaganda work to new localities and organization of sections in St. Thomas and Port Edward, the meeting adjourned.

Henry Wade, Recording Secretary.

SECTION ALLEGHENY

Regular meeting of Section Allegheny County, Pa., S. L. P., Sept. 6. Meeting called to order by the organizer, P. C. Tesson.

Comrade Burt Rugg in the chair. Reading of the minutes of last meeting was dispensed with.

Communications: Circular No. 2 (The Party Press) received from the N. E. C. One from Comrade Hamlet Jackson tendering his resignation as a member of the Party.

Circulars distributed to members. Motion to elect a committee of two to interview Comrade Jackson regarding his resignation, committee to act on election, was carried. Comrades Ranzenhofer and Rager were elected the committee.

While waiting for report of committee, J. A. McConnell was given the floor to read a paper in answer to communication from Section Allegheny County S. L. P., to the Wilkesburg Students Class, dated July 6, 1903.

The committee then reported that they had seen Comrade Jackson and that he stated he could not take them into his confidence further than to say his reasons for leaving the Party were personal and not because of any dissatisfaction with the S. L. P.

Motion that Comrade Jackson's resignation be accepted. Carried.

Motion to nominate a candidate for Sheriff to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Comrade Jackson. Carried.

S. R. Rager was then nominated and elected to fill the vacancy.

The Organizer reported that he had sent \$20 to The Monthly People to pay for 4,000 copies, which he had received and distributed.

Motion to employ Comrade Coburn to secure signatures for the nomination papers. Carried.

Adjourned to meet Sunday, Sept. 20, at 7 o'clock p. m.

S. R. Rager, Secretary.

SOUTH HUDSON MEETINGS.

The following open-air meetings have been arranged by Section South Hudson, S. L. P.

Friday, September 18, Bramhall & Halliday streets; Saturday, September 19, Five Corners; Tuesday, Sept. 22, Boulevard and Newark avenue; Wednesday, Sept. 23, Pacific and Johnson avenues; Thursday, Sept. 24, Brunswick street and Newark avenue; Saturday, Sept. 26, Five Corners; Monday, Sept. 28, Summit avenue and Academy street; Tuesday, Sept. 29, Central avenue and Griffith street; Wednesday, Sept. 30, Cedar street and Ocean avenue.

George P. Herrschaft, for Organizer.

SECTION SOUTH HUDSON.

A special meeting will be held Sunday, September 20, at 2 p. m., in Granzhoe's Hall, 143 Beacon avenue. All members of Section South Hudson, New Jersey, are most urgently requested to appear.

Charles Gerold, Organizer.

COLORADO AGITATION FUND.

I hereby acknowledge the following contributions to the Ntate Agitation Fund of the S. L. P. of Colorado:

Previously acknowledged, \$135.50; J. M. Nolan, Bald Mountain, \$4; Carl Oberheu, Larimer, Wyo., \$2; Carl Morby, Denver, \$3.35; Section Mesa County, Grand Junction, \$18.50; Section Colorado Springs, \$5; A. G. Allen, Salt Lake City, Utah, \$2; H. J. Brimble, Florence, \$1; Carl Damm, Denver, \$5; C. H. Chase, Denver, \$10; Section Pueblo, \$7; Symphatizer, Colorado Springs, \$1; Symphatizer, Victor, \$1; John Easton, Hampshire, Wyo., \$10; total, \$203.35.

This acknowledgment is delayed, due to overwork or lack of time.

Chas. H. Chase, State Sec'y, 1459 Welton st. Denver, Colo., Sept. 7.

S. T. & L. A. NEWS

The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance of the United States and Canada: headquarters, Nos. 2, 4 and 6 New Reade Street, N. Y. City. General Executive Board meets the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month, at 7:30 o'clock, at above address.

All information as to organization and aims and objects of the S. T. & L. A. will be gladly sent by mail on request.

Speakers will be furnished to address labor and trade organizations, as well as sections of the S. T. & L. A. on new trade unionism.

Address all communications to John J. Kinnally, general secretary, 2, 4, and 6 New Reade street, New York City.

D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A.

Regular meeting of District Alliance 49 was held at 2-6 New Reade street on Thursday, September 3. John J. Kinnally was elected chairman and Edward McCormick vice chairman. The minutes of previous meeting were adopted as read, with some minor corrections.

Organizer Hanlon reported on the plans of the organization committee, which hopes to soon establish three new locals, and proposes to send out circular letters to members of Section New York, S. L. P., asking them to assist in building up the district. Plans of committee endorsed and circular letter to be submitted to the district before being printed.

Recording secretary reported having visited L. A. 349 and 393. L. A. 349 had well attended meetings, and its members had recently obtained certain demands made upon their employers.

Organization committee was instructed to push the work of education and agitation along the lines of the Alliance principles among the members of locals affiliated with D. A. 49.

Bill from Labor News Company was turned over to auditing committee.

Organizer was instructed to have 1,000 ballots printed bearing names of candidates for delegates to national convention, and distribute same to locals.

L. A. 42 and 140 each reported having gained two members at the last meeting. L. A. 141 reported intention of issuing a leaflet to the trade. L. A. 252 reported through the organizer that an entertainment had been arranged for September 19 to raise funds to pay off its debt to the district.

Encouraging reports of members gained and work planned for the future were also made by L. A. 274, 349, 393 and 1593.

It was voted to instruct locals to furnish the organizer with correct lists of their officers and delegates, and also addresses of shops in which members are employed.

Upon request of the organizer that something be done to raise funds for the better carrying on of immediate agitation, it was voted to dispose of a valuable lounge, which had been presented to the district too late for use at the last fair.

A committee consisting of Sam J. French of L. A. 140, A. Francis of Section New York and M. Faerber of L. A. 393 were elected to arrange the sale of the lounge.

Meeting adjourned at 11:30 p. m.

Irving H. Weisberger, Rec. Sec.

ITALIAN SOCIALIST CONVENTION.

Meets Amid Enthusiasm.—S. D. P. Delegates Turned Down.

The annual convention of the Italian Socialist Federation was opened, September 6 amid much enthusiasm at Ubertino & Gualino's Hall, 609 Paterson avenue, West Hoboken, N. J. A number of visitors attended.

A delegation representing the Social Democratic Party appeared and demanded that they be seated as delegates from that organization on the ground that the Socialist Labor Party was representative.

The convention declined to have anything to do with them. They were told that the Italian Socialist Federation recognizes only the S. L. P.

G. M. Serrati, editor of "Il Proletario," called the delegates to order. After a few appropriate remarks of welcome he called for nominations for chairman, Delegate L. Dino Meloni, of Lynn, Mass., was elected. Delegate V. Coscioni, of Barre, Vt., was elected as secretary.

The following is the order of reports: On moral and financial condition of the executive committee—Serrati & Vasconi.

On changes and additions to the constitution of the Federation.

On the position of the Federation regarding the Socialist Labor Party and the Social Democratic Party—Delegate Dellavia, who is an S. L. P. man.

Discussions were then started on the different reports, which were on the whole very encouraging. The organization now consists of 45 sections, distributed over 13 states.

The morning session adjourned at 12:15 p. m. after the election of an auditing committee of three.

The afternoon session opened at 2:30 p. m. with Delegate Tezoli in the chair. This session was mostly taken up with further discussions.

Voting on resolutions was begun at 6 p. m.

A motion to discontinue the publication of the "Daily Il Proletario" was voted down—32 against and 1 in favor.

Motion to send a financial statement of the condition of the paper every three months to sections affiliated with the Federation was also carried.

An auditing committee to audit the books of "Il Proletario" was elected. The convention adjourned at 7:20 p. m., to meet to-day at 8 a. m.

Will Sullivan, Organizer.

ITALIAN SOCIALIST FEDERATION.

Upholds Present Attitude Toward S. L. P.—Hopes of Kangaroos Dashed.

The second day's session of the Italian Socialist Federation was held Sept. 7 at Ubertino & Gualino's Hall, 609 Paterson avenue, West Hoboken, N. J. There were thirty-four delegates at the convention besides Julius Hammer, who was present as a representative of the N. E. C. of the S. L. P.

The long-cherished hopes of the Kangaroos that they would be able to swing the Italian Federation into the Social Democratic "Socialist" camp, were dashed to the ground when the convention decided to continue its present policy of recognizing the Socialist Labor Party as the Socialist Party of America.

The morning session opened at 9 a. m. with G. Alessi, of Boston, Mass., in the chair. Motion by Serrati to change order of business and take up the matters of emigration and co-operation and postpone further the question of the position of the Federation in relation to the Socialist Labor Party and the Social Democratic Party was carried. A congratulatory telegram from Waterbury, Conn., was read amid enthusiasm. A lengthy debate on the emigration and co-operative questions then ensued and took the remainder of the forenoon session. After voting in favor of the recommendations of the Executive Committee of the Federation on both questions, a recess was taken for dinner.

Just prior to the noon adjournment a message from Section Lynn, Mass., of the Federation was received. The message contained congratulations and a request that the convention stand by the Socialist Labor Party. Its reading was received with uproarious applause.

The afternoon session opened at 1:30 with D. Garafolo of Philadelphia, Pa., in the chair.

The matter of the Federation's policy towards the S. L. P. and S. D. P. was then taken up, and the debate lasted all through the afternoon. Arguments were brought forward pro and con by the various delegates. On this occasion the representative of the N. E. C. of the Socialist Labor Party, who has attended all through the convention, took the floor and explained clearly the position of the Socialist Labor Party. Hammer evidently made a good impression on the delegates, who immediately afterward refused the floor to a man named Kangaroo who begged permission to speak, on the plea that he was a brother Socialist.

After considerable discussion and the proposing of a number of resolutions, a motion was put to the effect that the Federation adopt the tactics and methods of the S. L. P. in the matter of agitation and literature, which contained a proviso that if the motion was not carried the Federation would continue to follow its present policy. The motion being defeated, the Federation stands committed to the continuation of its present policy which calls upon its members to support the Socialist Labor Party. The vote on the motion stood 15 in favor and 19 against. Those in favor were: F. Frassa and G. Capone, Bridgeport, Conn.; Ivo Baldello, Brooklyn, N. Y.; L. Leone, Hurricane Island, Me.; L. Dino Meloni, Lynn, Mass.; Di Giannantonio and Simonetti, of Milford, Mass.; S. Righi, S. Lassoni and R. Frazio, of New York City, (Downtown Section); D. Garafolo and E. Quattrocchi, Philadelphia, Pa.; G. Gigliotti, Rome, N. Y.; G. Patriarca, Utica, N. Y.; G. Brazzo, West Hoboken, N. J. The nineteen voting against were: V. Coscioni and G. Rizzi, Barre, Vermont; G. Alessi, Boston, Mass.; G. M. Serrati, Hardwick, Vt.; B. Ruggeri, Jessup, Pa.; G. Ecatarina, Newark, N. J.; C. Lesino and M. Barelli, New York City (Forty-second street Section); F. Vezoli and F. Nardano, New York City (Uptown Section); D. Damiani, New York City (149th Street Section); G. Lavagnini, Northfield, Vt.; G. Molinari, Quincy, Mass.; L. Grosso, Paterson, N. J.; G. De Carlo, Stamford, Conn.; L. Jeme and G. Colbassani, Waterbury, Conn.; G. Corti, West Hoboken, N. J., and Paglierani, Old Forge, Pa.

A congratulatory telegram from Barre, Vermont, was also read and applauded. R. Frazio was elected temporary secretary of the Federation. G. M. Serrati positively declined to accept any office but will continue to edit Il Proletario until another editor is procured. It was also voted that if G. Piva of Italy decides to come to America he will be the choice of the convention as editor of Il Proletario. On motion of Serrati after hearing the report on this condition of the Socialist Block, a co-operative concern in Barre, Vt., the administration of the Block was authorized to issue \$2 shares and dispose of them among its members. Section Newark, N. J., was appointed to receive all complaints in relation to the Executive Committee and Il Proletario.

Convention adjourned at 8:45 with cheers for International Socialism.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

All communications intended for D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., should be addressed to James J. Hanlon, Organizer, 313 Park avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ALBANY COUNTY ATTENTION.

The members of the S. L. P. of Albany County are requested to attend a meeting at Watervliet on Friday, September 18, to nominate a county ticket.

Will Sullivan, Organizer.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT

NOTES.

Subscriptions to The Weekly People have been coming in at an encouraging rate during the past week, the number of subscribers received being larger than for any other week during the present year. We desire to call attention to the good work the comrades of Boston are doing. Thirty-one subscribers were received from that city on the last day of the contest for the speaker's platform, and if they had got warmed up to the contest a little earlier, no doubt they would have won. Section Paterson, N. J., the winner, sent in 103 subs. Boston had 92; Chicago, 81; Minneapolis, 36; Cleveland, O., 35, and the little Section of Belleville, Ill. also 35.

The leaflet entitled "Some Things That a Workingman Should Know," which will be published in the Sunday and Weekly People this week, will be ready for distribution in a few days. It will be a great aid to canvassers and every Section should order a supply of them as well as the blocks of prepaid subscription blanks.

When the Sections have bought a supply of these blanks they can force their members into action by getting them to buy the blanks and hustle for subscribers in order to get their money back. After this plan is put in operation, as good a showing as this week and even much better, is expected every week.

The Sixteenth and Eighteenth Assembly Districts of Brooklyn, and the Sixth and Tenth of New York, started the ball a rolling by each ordering a block of blanks, accompanied by \$5 cash.

Jos. B. Dillon, of Marion, Ind., secured 24 Weekly and 2 Monthly People readers in his city, an excellent showing for one comrade.

Another comrade who goes it alone is Paul Nofkie, of Holyoke, Mass., who has 48 Monthlies to his credit this week.

Thos. Scopes, of Paducah, Ky., is on hand with a bunch of nine yearlies for The Weekly People.

Other hustlers are as follows: J. F. Stevens, Boston, 15 Weeklies; F. Bohmbach, Boston, Mass., 15 Weeklies; R. Berdan, Paterson, N. J., 8 Weeklies; C. A. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., 11 Weeklies; Fred Brown, Cleveland, O., 10 Weeklies; C. M. Carlson, Tacoma, Wash., 4 Weeklies, 15 Monthlies; P. Friesman, Jr., Detroit, Mich., 7 Weeklies; G. L. Bryce, London, Ont., 3 Weeklies, 4 Monthlies; C. Schmidt, New Haven, Conn., 2 Weeklies, 5 Monthlies; Aug. Schroeder, Denver, Colo., 2 Weeklies, 5 Monthlies; G. H. Campbell, Winona, Minn., 5 Monthlies; total, 227 Weeklies, 128 Monthlies.

Comrades Rosaas, of Superior, Wis., and Doyle, of Webster, Mass., have requested mailing lists of The Monthly People, with a view to visiting Monthly subscribers and making them readers of The Weekly People. Prepaid subscription blanks should come in handy for this purpose, and, as there will be about five thousand expirations of Monthly People Readers this month, it would be well for comrades in other cities to send for the mailing list and a block of blanks and go out and canvass.

We are requested to publish the following from Comrade Zolat: "Stonecutters who have subscribed for The People and are leaving Peekskill are requested to give their new address to the office of The People, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City."

PUSH PARTY LITERATURE.

A meeting in which the speakers have not aroused sufficient interest in the audience to make them desire to know more about Socialism is a meeting wasted. Two elements are necessary to a successful party meeting—good speeches and a good sale of literature. They go hand in hand. The mission of the party is to educate the workers and to arouse them to think for themselves. Literature must be got into their hands. Ideas must be got into their heads, and our books, pamphlets and leaflets will do that work better than speeches, no matter how good.

Most of our speakers and comrades are sadly deficient in the knack of disposing of literature. The speaker, more intent, perhaps, on making a good impression, often feeling it beneath his dignity to sell pamphlets, entirely neglects this important duty, or passes it over to the chairman of the meeting.

Our experience is that if the speaker wants to know the value of his work, if he wants to find out what impression he has made, he should, before he leaves the stand, take up the sale of literature. "Take one book—for instance, the best one for propaganda purposes, 'What Means This Strike?'—explain why and under what circumstances that address was delivered, let the audience into the secret of what it contains, and offer it for sale. Nearly one hundred of them have been sold by a speaker from the stand. The crowd buys it because he recommends it, and if he has made a good impression on them with his speech, that recommendation is sufficient to get them interested.

Don't try to sell too many different pamphlets. The average workingman has neither the time nor the inclination to read extensively; but if he thinks he can find out something about Socialism in a small pamphlet, he will buy it. A large display of different kinds will leave him undecided which to purchase, or make him feel that he hasn't time to read any of them. Aim to sell one book, and let the reading of that whet his appetite for more. "Socialism" by McClure, "Reform or Revolution" by The Truists, or any one of the Kautsky pamphlets can be made the subject of explanation by the speaker, or he can select the one that follows closest the line of his speech.

Authorized Agents for the People

AKRON, O.—W. Garritr, 104 Union street.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Clinton H. Pierce, 11 S. Swan street.

BALTIMORE, MD.—R. W. Stevens, 632 Columbia ave.

BELLEVILLE, ILL.—Walter Goss, 701 Bristol street.

BOSTON, MASS.—Frank Bohmbach, 87 Lamarine street, Jamaica Plain.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—J. C. Custer, 819 Broad street.

BUTTE, MONT.—P. J. Dwyer, 432 E. Broadway.

CLEVELAND, N. Y.—B. Reinsteil, 521 Broadway.

CANTON, O.—John H. O. Juergens, 1106 High street.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Frank Hruby, 2639 Monticello avenue; Jeremiah Nagle, 337 Indiana street, flat 6.

CINCINNATI, O.—C. Evans, 413 Pike street.

CLAYPOOL, IND.—Oliver P. Stoner.

COLUMBUS, OHIO—Otto Steinhoff, 403 So. Third street; Oscar Freer, 222 1-2 N. Cleveland, O.—P. C. Christiansen, 78 Fairfield street. Fred Brown, 225 Isabella street.

CLINTON, IOWA.—E. C. Matson, 102 Howe street.

COLLONSVILLE, ILL.—Wm. Veal.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.—L. Gunther, 3 South E. Paso street.

COLUMBUS, OHIO—Otto Steinhoff, 403 So. Third street. Oscar Freer, 222 1-2 N. 3rd street.

CORNING, N. Y.—Clement Wolff, P. O. Box 85.

DENVER, COL.—Charles J. Michael, 400 Club Building.

DETROIT, MICH.—P. Friesema Jr., 334 Arndt street.

DUBLIN, IRELAND.—J. W. O'Brien, 43 Belvidere place.

DULUTH, MINN.—Ed. Kriz, 614 Garfield avenue.

E. ST. LOUIS, ILL.—G. A. Jenning, 1525 Broadway.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—G. T. Petersen, 219 Third street.

ERIE, PA.—Fred Uhlman, 656 W. 19th street.

EVANSVILLE, IND.—C. Schand, 17 E. Pennsylvania street.

EVERETT, MASS.—Chas. H. Chabot, 181 Broadway.

FALL RIVER, MASS.—Robert Bateson, 371 Crescent street.

GARDNER, MASS.—Thos. Smith, 18 Greenwood street.

GLORYSVILLE, N. Y.—M. E. Wilcox, 47 E. Main street.

GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.—J. F. Sloan.

HAMILTON, ONT.—Ben Hilbert, Jr., 811 Central avenue.

HAMILTON, ONT., CANADA.—Isaac Shapell, 1000 Ferguson avenue south.

HARTFORD, CONN.—Fred Fellerman, 2 State street.

HOBOKEN, N. J.—Julius Eck, 310 Garden street.

HOLYOKE, MASS.—M. Ruther, 17 Glen street.

HOMESTEAD, PA.—James Lawry, 701 Amity street.

HOUSTON, TEX.—John J. Loverde, Social Labor Hall, 707 Preston avenue.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—J. Burkhardt, 204 N. Noble street.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL.—J. De Castro, 7 W. Railroad street.

KALAMAZOO, MICH.—A. Louwet, 604 Village street.

KANSAS CITY, KAN.—Jos. Trautwein, 1113 Stewart avenue.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—O. M. Howald, 1215 Independence avenue.

KERN CITY, CAL.—C. D. Lavin.

LAWRENCE, MASS.—Gilbert S. Smith, 125 Garden street.

LINCOLN, NEB.—Dr. H. S. Alry, P. O. Box 1015.

LONDON, ONT., CANADA—George L. Bryce, 317 Grey street.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Louis C. Haller, 205 1-2 So. Main street.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—Thos. Sweeney, 1450 11th street.

LOWELL, MASS.—John Farrel, 24 Wilder street.

LYNN, MASS.—Jacob Overs, Highland House.

MALDEN, MASS.—Henry Lyndell, 27 Stanton street.

MARLBORO, MASS.—Henry Tebeau.

MARION, IND.—Jos. B. Dillon, Box 90, Nat. Mill Home.

MEDWAY, MASS.—John Cunningham, Village street.

MEDFORD, MASS.—George Anderson, 18 Almont street.

MILFORD, CONN.—Gust. Langer, P. O. 774.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—John Vierthaler, 340 5th street.

MINDEN MINES, MO.—A. D. Turner.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Chas. A. Johnson, Labor Lyceum, 36 Washington avenue.

MONTREAL, CAN.—J. M. Couture, 793 Mount Royal avenue.

NEWARK, N. J.—A. P. Witel, 78 Springfield avenue.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—Dennis McGoff, 351 Sawyer street.

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.—Roger W. Egan, 200 E. Main street.

NEW HAVEN, CT.—Christian Schmidt, 293 Foster street.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Leon Lecoste, 2402 Iberville street.

NO. ABINGTON, MASS.—Jer. Devine, NOVINGER, MO.—D. A. Reed.

PATERSON, N. J.—John C. Butterworth, 1140 Main street.

PAWBUCKETT, R. I.—Charles H. Dana, 109 Dexter street.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—Charles Zolat, 1,511 1/2 Main street.

PEORIA, ILL.—Fred Lichtsinn, 303 Argo street.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Edmund Seidel, 2125 Bridge street.

PUEBLO, COLO.—I. A. Knight, 105 North Union avenue.

RICHMOND, VA.—J.